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BRITISH GUIANA. TRUE EL DORADO, CRIES FOR LABOR

Fabulous Wealth in Hard-wood Untouched in South American Colony

COLONY DEVELOPS TIES WITH CANADA

Unusual Scenes of Tropical Vegetation and Giant Falls Invite Tourist Traffic

In view of the attention drawn to British Guiana—called by Sir Walter Raleigh the "El Dorado" of the New World—by an expedition of Oxford and Cambridge naturalists to this single British possession in South America, special interest attaches to the following article by S. R. Garrett, who, with a lifetime association with the territory during which he has been a member of the executive council, is able to depict in glowing terms the abundant possibilities of this tropical tract.

By S. R. GARRETT, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—Tucked away off the beaten track of steamers plying between the United Kingdom and the Spanish Main lies British Guiana, a country the size of Great Britain, with only three inhabitants to the square mile. (The British Isles have 60 to the square mile.) Possessed of extremely fertile land, well-drained, and well watered, forests of fabulous wealth in hardwoods of the finest kinds, including the far-famed greenheart, minerals in the shape of gold, diamonds and bauxite, it cannot develop for lack of the necessary man power.

Once famous for cotton and coffee, it has for several generations been dependent upon its crop of sugar, the well-known "Demerara Crystals," which has been its main money, but now has a useful second string in rice, which grows under ideal conditions, larger crops to the acre than almost anywhere else in the world. The sole requisite for converting this colony into a veritable magnificent Province, its self-imposed title of more prosperous days, is a large supply of labor.

Need for More Labor

In days gone by immigrants were introduced from India under government control for work under indenture on the sugar plantations. Not only did these people make excellent workers and colonists, but they lived and prospered in a manner quite beyond the range of possibility in their own country.

De Rivera Sets Mid-1931 for End of Dictatorship

MONDARIZ, Spain (AP)—The Spanish dictatorship held since 1923 by Gen. Primo de Rivera, may be resolved into a "normal legality" before relinquishing the control of the Government, and when that is done the general will step aside, he told newspapermen here.

"My seven years heading the dictatorship have been sufficient," the general said in revealing that he expected the new Spanish Constitution and fundamental laws to become operative by the middle of 1931. "Someone else must head the 'New Legality' which will be created before the dictatorship ends."

Gen. Primo de Rivera, who engineered the coup d'etat of Sept. 13, 1923, and has firmly held on against all opposition ever since, said he carefully studied the projected new constitution and will exchange views with his cabinet. He expects great results to be obtained from discussions in the National Assembly which will complete its examination of the proposed fundamental laws by next July and within two or three months thereafter be permanently disbanded.

The new constitution and laws will be submitted to a plebiscite, either in October or November of 1930, he said, and the new laws will be put into operation before the end of that year.

He declared that the new laws will abolish the press censorship which has prevailed at various times since the beginning of the dictatorship.

NANKING RECEIVES UNITED STATES NOTE

NANKING, China (AP)—The United States reply to the recent note of the Chinese Nationalist Government seeking abolition of extraterritorial privileges has been received at the Nanking Foreign Office.

The note will be handed to C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister, when he arrives from Shanghai. Although its contents were not divulged, it was understood that the United States had failed to meet China's requests. Washington, however, was said to have expressed its willingness to discuss the subject further with the National Government.

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Premier of Finland Tenders Resignation

HELSINKI, Fin.—At the opening of the second ordinary diet for the first time since the July elections, the Prime Minister, Oskari Mantere, tendered his resignation to President Lauri Relander.

Mr. Mantere said that the result of the election led him to believe it is possible to form a government that will more directly support the Riksdag than is now the case if the present incumbents retire.

The crucial question in the elections was that of higher salaries for state officials, which the Prime Minister favored, but which was defeated at the polls.

AMERICAN LOANS ABROAD TO GET SPEEDY REVIEW

State Department Simplifies Procedure Where Bankers Ask for Opinion

By J. J. ROSS, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—Simplification of the procedure under which the State Department considers possible objections to proposed foreign loans by American bankers has been determined upon, but involves no change of the loan policy which has been in effect since 1922, it was stated today by Joseph P. Cotton, Acting Secretary of State.

Under this policy bankers considering loans to foreign governments are apprised by the department as to whether the Government objects to the proposed loan. No action is taken by the department in the event of a loan being made, but notification that the project is abandoned.

The chief objections to proposed foreign loans in the past were made on the basis of the borrower's credit, to find its way to the United States, or when the proposed loan was to be used for foreign controlled industrial monopolies which operated against the United States.

Appeal From Bankers

There has also been a disposition to inquire more closely into the proposed loan if it was going to a country which had defaulted on its debts in the past, or which had failed to balance its national budget, or would use the loan for such unproductive expenditures as large armaments, a new navy, or the like. American investors, Officials declined to say whether a definite policy of disapproving such loans would be adopted.

Application from bankers for indication of the department's attitude toward a loan will be speeded up under a new set of regulations of procedure. Where there are obviously no objections to a loan, it will not, as in the past, be subjected to careful scrutiny by commerce and treasury as well as the State Department.

It is believed that the move for expediting procedure is due in part to the realization of Mr. Cotton as a lawyer who frequently served as counsel to banking houses, that delay in passing on loan applications sometimes seriously inconvenienced the participants in the transaction.

Procedure Slowed Up

The usual departmental procedure was slowed up even more when Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, instituted a system whereby every transaction should be sent up for the various divisions to his desk for his signature. This procedure was automatically by the division experts and under officials.

Various complaints from New York bankers that delays in acting on loan applications might sometimes mean a loss of business, had led to the exchange rates fluctuated are understood to be responsible for the decision to simplify and speed up the departmental machinery where such applications are concerned.

Roses Bloom in Open-Air Nurseries for Tiny Tots in London Slumland

LONDON—The education committee of the London County Council, of which Miss Isabel MacDonald, the Prime Minister's housekeeper-daughter, is a member, has decided to open open-air nursery schools in the most crowded districts of East London. One is to be at Columbia Market, Bethnal Green, and the other in Mile End, Whitechapel.

These two schools are to be modeled on the plan of one in Deptford, another of the overcrowded slum areas of South East London. This school, which is the pioneer of its kind in the world, was founded by two sisters, named McNair, who have literally given their lives in the interests of children under school age. They established an open-air nursery school on waste land near the Surrey Docks and welcomed children from the poorest slum homes, from 18 months or 2 years of age up to 5.

Three hundred of these children are received every morning in time for breakfast. They are taught to love clean water, bright clothes, animals, flowers and each other. The nursery school has now been recognized by the county education authorities as a training center for teachers who will be set apart for this special child welfare work in future.

The student teachers devote themselves entirely to the small children. On the derelict ground where the

HIGH GEAR ASKED FOR ANTI-TRUST LAWS OF NATION

Authorities at Williams-town Agree New Conditions Demand Liberalization

By J. J. ROSS, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Economic and legal authorities, addressing the Institute of Politics, are thus far in unanimous agreement that the anti-trust laws of the United States should be modified and liberalized to meet the changing economic conditions of the country.

While supporting the essential intent of the Sherman and Clayton Acts, Bethuel M. Webster Jr., formerly a special assistant to the Attorney-General and now counsel for the Federal Radio Commission, declared the anti-trust and other regulatory laws can and will be thrown into gear with the economic machinery of the Nation as the need for such change becomes forcibly apparent.

As an immediate first step toward bringing order out of the occasional chaos arising under the administration of the anti-trust statutes, Mr. Webster recommended a codification of all such regulatory measures into one coherent body of legislation, and the scrapping of irrelevant and antiquated enactments.

Getting Away From Courts

He then suggested the establishment of a commercial commission empowered to issue declaratory judgments in order that corporations may avoid furthering along experimentally waiting for the courts at some future time to pass on the legality of accomplished facts.

Other speakers who have been even more emphatic in their declarations as to the necessity of securing the anti-trust laws more into step with the American economic trend are Dean William F. Notz of the school of foreign service, Georgetown University, who said they were unduly and unwisely restrictive upon beneficial industrial centralization, and Dwight Farnum, an industrial engineer of New York, who argued that big business combinations are both inevitable and economically sound.

Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics, and Prof. Herbert Heaton, who has served at both English and Australian universities and is now a faculty member of the University of Minnesota, have both come out in support of Philip Snowden's position at the Hague conference.

Professor Gregory, however, while believing Mr. Snowden's attitude to be justified, warned of serious consequences if the conference be allowed to break down.

Blow to Moral Authority

Such a collapse, he said, would be a blow to the moral authority of the experts and the laboriously built-up tradition of referring economic matters to experts rather than to politicians.

Professor Gregory reasoned that if the work of the expert reparations commission is thrown overboard, the authority of the caliber of Sir Josiah

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New Infra-Red Ray Best in Daytime

LONDON—Results of further tests of J. L. Baird's "noctovisor," which enables lights to be seen at a distance through fog and darkness, have now been made public. This has been achieved through the use of infra-red rays, which Mr. Baird discovered when experimenting with television. These invisible rays, which form part of any light, pass through fog and atmospheric conditions impenetrable for ordinary light.

In a test recently made the apparatus was placed on a hilltop where some three miles distant one 48-watt motor lamp was directed toward it. This appeared on the screen as a red spot. The rays passed through a vulcanite sheet held in front of the lamp, thus representing fog. At present the apparatus acts only during darkness, as daylight reduces efficiency.

Roses Bloom in Open-Air Nurseries for Tiny Tots in London Slumland

DEPTFORD school is established wild birds sing, pigeons sun themselves, roses blossom and sweet herbs flourish.

Meals are served to the children on tiny tables fashioned to fit the toddlers, and each table is presided over by a small child of three, who clears away the used plates, and serves the wholesome courses. Three meals daily are served at the Nursery School, mothers and sisters calling for the children at 5 or 5:30 p. m. The school has been in existence now for 10 years, and has at last won official recognition.

DISCOVERY EMBARKS ON ANTARCTIC VOYAGE

LONDON—Sir Douglas Mawson's exploration ship Discovery has left Cardiff, where she was coaled, on a two-and-a-half-years' voyage to the Antarctic, which she hopes to reach in November, after calling at Cape Town and picking up Sir Douglas and other members of the expedition.

The total costs of the expedition are estimated at £40,000. A small crowd of people, including relatives of the two local members of the crew, watched the little vessel with the Australian flag at the stern disappear into the mist over the Bristol channel.

Difficult Job Confronts Hoover to Find New Chief of Engineers

Cannot Legally Go Below Rank of Colonel—Known to Be Unsympathetic With Seniority Rule—Strong Man Needed for Flood Control Plan and Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—No problem has confronted President Hoover since his taking office with more complex and difficult phases than that of choosing a successor to Lieut.-Gen. Edgar Jadwin, as chief of the engineers of the United States Army.

If it were simply a matter of going out and selecting the ablest and best fitted engineer for the job of supervising one of the greatest peace-time construction programs in the history of the world, all would be well and good. The President, himself a noted engineer, would be able in a very short time to land his man from among the thousands of men available.

But the situation confronting Mr. Hoover is not so simple. Even if he had a free hand among army engineers his task would be much easier. But the law provides that the chief of engineers of the army must be an army engineer and, further, that he must be chosen from the ranks of the division head must rank at least a colonel. In ordinary times this traditional service rule of seniority

The assistant chief of the corps may come from lower grades, provided he has had 15 years' service as an army engineer officer, but the division head must rank at least a colonel. In ordinary times this traditional service rule of seniority

ZEPPELIN READY TO CROSS RUSSIA IN TOKYO FLIGHT

To Take Air 3 A. M. Wednesday on 6600-Mile Leg of Round World Air Trip

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger. (AP)—Dr. Hugo Eckener, commander of the Graf Zeppelin, has ordered the dirigible "cleared for sailing" on the Tokyo stage of her flight around the world, at 3 a. m., Aug. 14 (9 p. m. Tuesday, E. S. T.). He admitted the departure of the big air-liner might be delayed by unfavorable weather until the same hour Thursday morning.

In any case the start will be made in the early morning hours, as the low temperature then permits a maximum load of gas.

"Everything is in perfect order for the flight around the world, so far as necessary permits, visas and other governmental requirements are concerned," Dr. Eckener declared.

"The Soviet Government has been most obliging in every respect. As the beginning of negotiations the Soviet authorities suggested a certain route over the vast Russian territory to us. We immediately asked them whether this was a prescribed or an optional route."

"The Soviets replied this was merely a suggested route based on their meteorological experience. They did not in the least wish to prescribe my course."

Dr. Eckener declared rumors current in Friedrichshafen that the Zeppelin's departure would be delayed by procrastination of Russian in granting permits to fly over Russian territory were "arrant nonsense."

"There is not the slightest string attached, not even as to where we must enter Russia."

Asked whether he had already decided on his route across Russia and Siberia, Dr. Eckener replied: "That is absolutely impossible to forecast."

"All I can say when we leave here will be that, on the basis of the latest weather reports, we will take the northern or southern route into Russia. After that I must depend upon the conditions I find there. It will be just as on our ocean crossings. I may think when I leave Friedrichshafen that I can follow a certain route across the Atlantic, then suddenly when we get out to sea we find conditions have changed and I have to change my course accordingly."

When 120,000 members of the republican organization, with banners, black, red and gold, consisting of deputations from all parts of Germany, marched down Unter den Linden, it took four hours before all had passed. It became very clear to the German people that the return to the old régime, Fascism and Bolshevism. The Republicans who staged those mass demonstrations want self-government to continue.

German Consul Lauds American Co-operation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—United States co-operation in helping to solve post-war European problems was eulogized by Dr. Karl von Lewinski, German Consul, on the tenth anniversary of the League of Nations, which was observed here. Dr. von Lewinski gave a reception in the clubhouse of the Liederkreis Society in honor of the occasion, which was attended by several hundred German citizens.

The Daves plan and the Young plan bear the names of American statesmen, and this fact shows the interest which the United States—though not officially—took in the rehabilitation of post-war Europe. We are fully appreciative of this assistance, which would come from any other country but the United States, and which lightened for us the last half of the past decade with hope and confidence."

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DAVIS DEMANDS CUT IN MEXICAN INFLUX

DETROIT—Immediate curtailment of Mexican immigration, which he said threatened the prosperity of the American laboring man in some sections of the Southwest, was urged by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, who is spending his vacation near here.

HIGHER WAGES, BIGGER SALES, 'ADMEN' ASSURED

Filene Tells Berlin Parley Employee Must Be Given Spending Money

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELLEVILLE—The twenty-fifth anniversary convention of the International Advertising Association, which was opened here Aug. 11, held its first plenary session on Aug. 12. Delegates from at least 11 nations are participating, the number being estimated at 3000.

Among the guests from abroad, American advertising men are vastly in the majority. They come from practically all parts of the United States and their number is estimated at 1500.

The convention was opened by Dr. Hans Luther, former Chancellor of the Reich. He stressed the international side of advertising. "It is of greater importance than mere discussion of best methods of advertising," he said. "The demand for honesty and sincerity among our respective countries. Its aim is that the best of everything, be it merchandise, opinions or thoughts, shall be more and more appreciated and that all men of good will shall meet with a view to closer co-operation."

C. C. Young Green, president of the International Advertising Association, said: "From many nations we have come here with a common objective—furtherance of the world's prosperity—surely a noble goal, deserving of our best united efforts."

Edwards A. Filene of Boston, Mass., said: "Mass production cannot live unless the masses can buy the product." In order to sell our goods, he continued, they must have money, and who are our consumers, but our own employees and those of other employers. Mass production means mass purchasing power and mass purchasing power means higher wages, as well as lower prices. Business evolution in the United States has already demonstrated the soundness of this reasoning, he added.

"Wages must go up," Mr. Filene declared with emphasis.

The employer may reduce his labor cost by cutting down wages, he continued, but he reduces his income from sales as much. In order to reduce cost, the employer is bound to eliminate waste, and this necessitates that his wages must be produced and distributed scientifically in large quantities. This necessitates more advertising to increase the sales.

First, advertise largely and courageously the things people want and will be helped by owning, he said.

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ZION CONGRESS PICKS COALITION COUNCIL

ZURICH (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)—The sixteenth Zionist biennial congress, in session for two weeks and attended by 322 delegates from all parts of the world, adjourned Aug. 11 after a night meeting lasting 12 hours.

A coalition executive, including two Laborite and two Orthodox Mizrahi members, headed by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, was elected. The members are Dr. Chaim Weizmann, London, president; Louis Lipsky, New York; Dr. Selig Brodetsky, of the University of Leeds; Harry Sacher, Jerusalem; Col. Fredrick H. Kisch, Jerusalem; Miss Henry Seld, formerly of New York; Dr. Arthur Ruppin, Jerusalem; Felix Rosenbluth, London, all general Zionists; Laborites: Joseph Sprinjak, Jerusalem, and S. Kaplan, Jerusalem; Mizrahi Orthodox Zionists: Lazarus Barth, Germany, and Rabbi Meyer, Berlin, president of the Mizrahi Zionists' organization and formerly of New York.

Resolutions of protest against anti-Jewish persecutions in Soviet Russia and in Yemen, central to the work and hope for re-establishment of the system of rigid discipline, but with every year that people live under the present régime this becomes less possible it seems.

When 120,000 members of the republican organization, with banners, black, red and gold, consisting of deputations from all parts of Germany, marched down Unter den Linden, it took four hours before all had passed. It became very clear to the German people that the return to the old régime, Fascism and Bolshevism. The Republicans who staged those mass demonstrations want self-government to continue.

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Lord Baden-Powell Adds 'Gilwell,' Scout Camp Name, to His Title

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRKENHEAD, Eng.—Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell—to use the title "B. P." has chosen to name, inseparably associated with the Scout movement, shall not be obscured by the peerage recently conferred upon him by the King—received Saturday a token of appreciation from the 1,250,000 boys to whom, in Scouting, he has given so much.

A motorcar and a caravan trailer, a portrait of the Chief Scout in oils by David Jagger, a check for £2500 and a casket containing the illuminated address signed by the international delegates at this amazing gathering of youth of 42 nations were presented at the Scouts' world jamboree. Scouts all over the world contributed a penny each toward these gifts. Simplicity and directness, essential qualities of the true Scout, were evidenced in the message of gratitude handed by Christian Holm, president of the Danish Boy Scouts Association, to Scout-hood's founder.

It read, in part: "On this twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the world brotherhood of Scouts, we, the representatives of many nations, have come together in this great camp in order to commemorate the first Scout camp at Brownsea Island in August, 1907, when the game of Scouting for boys

Finds American Press Independent as Ever

VICTOR ROSEWATER



NEWS CENSORING ASKED TO GUARD AMERICAN HOME

Virginia Institute Speakers Decry 'Vulgarization' of Many City Papers

By RICHARD L. STROUT

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Crime news should either be dropped from the front page of newspapers intended for home reading or else banished entirely from the columns of the press, declared speakers at the Institute of Public Affairs in a discussion on modern journalism and popular thought.

While this view was countered by some speakers who asserted that crime news is an integral part of the newspapers field, other members of the institute maintained that the press must either censor itself or submit to the censorship of others and attacked the "vulgarization" of city dailies produced by the character of their news, syndicated features, comic strips, and the struggle for increased circulation.

Rising from the audience, in the course of the institute session, speakers recited personal instances of newspapers brought into the homes and devoted almost entirely to the presentation of vice, scandals and crime. The effect of such news upon children and adolescents was particularly deplored.

Improvement of Standards

The discussion developed the proposal that judges should censor the details of murder and divorce trials, while other speakers urged that journalistic associations already in existence should act to improve the ethical standards of the daily papers.

The discussion was participated in by editors and former editors of newspapers, by university professors, lawyers, a United States rear admiral and by various interested members of the institute audience who described themselves only as "news-papers readers" but who showed a keen interest in the whole subject of crime news and the press.

The policy of The Christian Science Monitor was instanced by speakers in the discussion, who explained that this paper is widely circulated, but prints no crime news or other material of this sort.

Press Influence Surveyed

Victor Rosewater, former editor and publisher of the Omaha Bee and author of a forthcoming volume on the history of American news gathering associations, led the discussion, which began in a general survey of the present influence of the press on public affairs. This influence has not declined, Mr. Rosewater said.

Although the days of personal journalism are over and a new type of newspaper has been born, Mr. Rosewater declared that the modern daily is independent as ever, with a freedom from political control that has probably increased over former times, and likewise an independence from the influence of advertisers.

Advertisers have such conflicting views, he asserted, that they do not

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CRISIS AVERTED IN FINANCE BODY AT THE HAGUE

Committee Defers Voting on British Move to Revise Young Plan

J. P. MORGAN MAY AID SESSION AS MEDIATOR

'All Parties Stand by You,' Prime Minister Informs English Delegate

A new key is being placed together by diplomats in an attempt to open the deadlock which the British demands have clamped upon negotiations of the financial committee in the conference on reparations at The Hague.

The committee has taken a two-day adjournment in the hope that informal conversations will remove the impasse.

The figure of J. P. Morgan appeared in the diplomatic horizon as the committee's "savior" was announced. From various quarters the report was current that Mr. Morgan's services as a mediator would be sought.

Paris, through the spokesmanship of Mr. Briand, takes the attitude that the conference "must not fail." Although vigorously criticizing the British demand for redistribution of German annuities, the French still see the possibility of some recession in Great Britain's stand.

The question whether Mr. Snowden was "in" or "out" has been definitely answered. A cablegram to Mr. Snowden from Prime Minister MacDonald declared that England had "reached the limits of inequitable burden bearing," while a message of approval from the French government is regarded as foretelling Parliament's endorsement of Mr. Snowden's position.

The HAGUE (AP)—A crisis in the reparations conference has been averted by adjournment of the financial committee meeting until Aug. 14, and there were reports that the delay was intended to give J. P. Morgan, American banker, an opportunity to exercise mediating influence.

Mr. Morgan was one of the American representatives at the Paris experts' conference which framed the Young plan.

Before the adjournment, which averted any definite crisis for at least two days, Dr. Julius Curtius, German Minister of Economics, and Alberto Pirelli, Italian delegate, discussed the question of deliveries in kind, both of them endeavoring to refute some of the arguments previously advanced by W. Graham, president of the British Board of Trade, in behalf of Great Britain.

Germans Want to Pay in Kind

Dr. Curtius said Germany's economic situation was just as bad as, if not worse than, Great Britain's. Until three months ago there were 3,000,000 German workers out of employment. Germany's part in world trade had decreased from 12.7 in 1913 to 8.7, while exports had diminished 20 per cent.

It was vital to Germany, he said, that the part provided for in the Young plan of reparations payments be made in kind and the German delegation, including Mr. Curtius, a system of payment, he agreed, Mr. Graham that goods delivered on the reparations account should not be re-exported. This was forbidden under the Dawes plan and should not be allowed under the Young plan, he said.

Italian Disputes British View

Signor Pirelli declared that general world conditions, and not deliveries in kind, had affected industry in England.

Mr. Snowden made public the text of a cablegram received by him from Raymond M. Brown, British Minister, endorsing his stand at the conference.

The cablegram said: "The financial committee will make a most serious mistake and may wreck immediate prospects of settlement unless they understand quite finally that the experts' report (that adopted at Paris embodying the Young plan) requires readjustment to meet the just claims of this country."

British Support Delegate

"Irrespective of party or section, the country supports the case you have made. Every newspaper as far as I have seen backs you. All parties in the House of Commons stand by you."

"I hope most sincerely your colleagues on the financial commission will see that they have to face a position when the most elementary consideration of fair play as between country and country compels reconsideration of some of the recommendations of the experts' report."

"Our action hitherto in promoting the future of Europe on a basis of good will is proof we wish the conference to succeed both on its political and its financial sides, but we have reached the limits of inequitable burden bearing."

Liberal Leader Approves

London dispatches also said David Lloyd George, leader of the British Liberal Party, had telephoned London from his home in Wales, saying: "I fully approve of the stand taken by Mr. Snowden and am firmly convinced he will stick to it."

The importance of the two endorsements could not be minimized. Since the conference has looked to Mr. MacDonald for a sign that his Government would not hold to its stand beyond a certain point.

The sign finally has come, and it is in affirmation of Mr. Snowden's

stand. The added endorsement by Mr. Lloyd George signifies a probable endorsement in the House of Commons if the policy being carried out by the British delegation here should come up there when that body reconvenes. Mr. Snowden, who Saturday of the words "grotesque" and "ridiculous" with reference to the French position in the House of Commons, was followed by an explanation by the British delegation. He said the words were used often in the British House of Commons and had no unfavorable significance, and he did not know the French equivalents were construed any differently.

The six principal delegates had an hour and a half talk Sunday morning, and when they emerged from the conference room Arthur Henderson, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, put the situation this way: "The entire cordial continues. Mr. Snowden, however, would not go that far. He participated good-humoredly in the conference and dispensed some of the misunderstandings of the previous day, but he made it clear that his demands were maintained integrally. The Germans are greatly disappointed at the turn of events, because they had been expecting to go home and announce the Young plan would become effective on Sept. 1. They expected the evacuation of the Rhineland would be accomplished within three months."

Young Plan's Overthrow Held Unlikely Despite Franco-British Disagreement

By SILEY HULLSTON
PARIS, Aug. 11.—The situation encountered by the Young plan has surprised the French, who are accustomed to less firm language and are truly puzzled by the British view-point.

Apart from the Socialist organ, there is virtual unanimity in the press against the demands of Philip Snowden who, because he does not allow British interests to be subordinated to others, is described as almost everywhere it is said that there is a contradiction between the Labor Government's demand for evacuation of the Rhineland and opposition to the plan which is a preliminary condition of such evacuation.

Right to Discuss Is Upheld

Whatever the merits of Mr. Snowden's contentions, whatever their timeliness or untimeliness, it seems strange to see this solid denial of the right to discuss the subject. In French eyes that document takes on a sacrosanct character. It becomes as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Mr. Snowden's audacity in challenging it in any way is regarded here as unparalleled effrontery.

Doubtless this attitude is largely directed by political considerations, but it is not altogether affected. The French have never realized the enormity of British sacrifices. Their own are immense and thus diminish their sense of others' losses. Here is the cause of many misunderstandings of recent years.

Therefore, there is genuine surprise that a British Minister should insist on what he holds to be fair treatment. The British have not been articulate about their burdens. They have not spoken of them in an unambiguous way. It is to be expected that they should belatedly, in a vital international conference, begin to point out that the French benefit at their expense in obtaining the bulk of unconditional reparations. It seems improper to refer to effects of changes in the Spa percentages to the detriment of some countries and advantage of others.

Concessions Expected

Even British objections to reparations in kind and in kind to ordinary commerce, though long and generally shared by the French, are now particularly unpleasant. Unflattering pictures are drawn of Mr. Snowden and his motives except by Perlinax, who is the most clear-sighted of French writers. He expresses admiration of Mr. Snowden's courage and clarity.

These diatribes should not be taken too seriously. The French, though professing that they are indifferent to the Young plan, are well aware that the latter is nearing its end and that the Young plan offers them better terms than they are likely to get in another conference. They are not likely to let it fall to the ground. After all, Mr. Snowden does not ask for substantial alterations of the outline of the plan, but only for modification in its interior. Such rearrangements, even though they call for French and other concessions, should not prove impossible.

Moreover, though the French have dropped their suggestion that Mr. Snowden is merely bluffing, they still think that he will reduce his claims provided he obtains a promise that the international bank is to be established in London.

At any rate, as Mr. Briand declares, the French cannot admit that such a conference, carrying with it European hopes, can be indefinitely adjourned or ultimately fail.

Non-Postponable Payments Will Not Be Surrendered, Say French and Italians

THE HAGUE—French and Italian delegates to the reparations conference, although apparently willing to yield something on the British demand for recovery of \$2,500,000 which the British maintain they lost under the Young plan's division of German payments on conditional annuities, say that they are not content to surrender the advantages conceded them on non-postponable payments.

THE MONITOR

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Transatlantic Fliers Are Reported at Lisbon

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PARIS
HAVAS Agency dispatch from Lisbon says the three Swiss aviators who left Le Bourget Aug. 8 on the first leg of a flight to New York, arrived at Lisbon Aug. 10. Mr. Tschopp said he would not make the flight, explaining he was "no use at sea." He said gasoline would be substituted for his weight. Their plane is named the "Young Switzerland."

As Mr. Snowden Will Not Give Way, It Is Difficult for the Moment to See How a Deal Can Be Avoided.

His determination appears unalterable. The French plan for a continuance of the Reparation Recovery Act for Britain, in order that Germany may make a contribution to the British deficit under the percentages, also meets with the strong opposition of Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister.

Although the Germans are greatly disturbed by the idea of being deprived of benefits from the Young plan, they declare they can never agree to the substitution of cash payment for delivery in kind. Meantime, Mr. Snowden is waiting to see what the French have to offer, while Aristide Briand, French Prime Minister, insists that Mr. Snowden formulate his demands. Mr. Snowden also waits for M. Briand to visit him, while M. Briand expects Mr. Snowden to make the first move. It is hoped that Baron Houtart, Belgian chairman of the conference, will get them together when he intimates that between the two might do something to bridge Anglo-French differences.

Mr. Snowden continues to be optimistic concerning the result of the conference, but he is definitely opposed to prolonging the conference if the British demand is not conceded.

M. Briand is reported to have written to Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, appealing for his intervention and hoping, if it is successful, that Mr. MacDonald, not Mr. Snowden, will come to the next meeting.

The British delegation is not opposed to adjournment, because they believe Britain will be in a stronger position a few months hence to enforce its demands. They are convinced that adjournment will prove to the French that France stands to gain far more by accepting the Young plan than by British amendments, by returning to the Dawes plan of non-evacuation of the Rhineland, which the British believe will give France little cash but bring serious political disadvantages.

Ten Nations' War Invalids Send Hope for Debt Accord

By BUREAU OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—A resolution expressing hope for a debt accord, adopted by the ten nations' war invalids conference was sent to The Hague by the international conference of war invalids, in session here.

The resolution declared: "Representatives of 30 nations, former combatants belonging to the ten nations' war invalids conference, the delegates of governments participating in 'The Hague' conference warmly wishes for the success of their work and influence, which will be decisive in liquidating difficulties which have remained after the war, and for the preparation of a permanent peace."

"Participants in the war count upon the fact that members of The Hague conference will always have before them the memory of the invalids and families of the fallen, and that with all strength they will aim at the mitigation of their distresses, conquering all difficulties so that 10 years after the conclusion of the war, the world may be assured of its most desired peace. Among countries represented were France, Italy, Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Poland and Denmark."

British Premier Planning No Trip to The Hague

LONDON (AP)—It was learned officially that no arrangement had been made for Prime Minister MacDonald to go to The Hague and, further, that he has received no request for his presence at the reparations conference. This information from official quarters was undoubtedly intended to reassure the British public, which has its eyes anxiously fixed on the unusual international contest taking place.

WESTERN ONTARIO EXTENDS AIRPORTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON, Ont.—Decision of the City Council of St. Thomas to submit a bylaw to ratepayers to authorize spending of \$25,000 on a municipal airport means the probable establishment of yet another air-center in western Ontario.

Several cities have opened airports during the year, and the official report on civil aviation in Ontario for 1929 appears likely to show surprising expansion. Windsor, London, Kitchener, Hamilton and Toronto have the chief airports in the western part of the Province, but smaller cities like St. Thomas are planning action along aviation lines and the development means a big increase in passenger, mail, freight and express business.

VISITS GOVERNOR HARDING

Roy A. Young, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, visited Gov. W. P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston today. He stopped off en route to St. Louis, where he will spend a day.

CLIFTON B. LUND JEWELER

Watches—Diamonds
308 Boylston Street Boston at Arlington Street 2nd Floor

DEMOCRAT BACKS HOOVER'S ACTION ON CRUISER CUT

Resolution of Senator King Would Give President Power Retroactively

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Any challenge on the floor of the Senate of President Hoover's authority to suspend construction of three cruisers will be the signal for William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, to introduce a resolution he had prepared expressly giving such power to the Chief Executive retroactively.

Mr. King, in making public his resolution, declared that it would not only approve the action already taken by the President, but would allow him to suspend construction of all 15 cruisers. Claude A. Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia, ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Frederick Hale (R.), Senator from Maine, author of the cruiser bill, had denied that construction of the cruisers could be delayed under the act which provided for their building.

"President Hoover is trying to adopt a comprehensive policy for international good will," Mr. King declares. "He is measuring up to the highest standards of statesmanship in dealing with this matter, and I shall heartily support his action." Members of Congress supporting President Hoover in his suspension of the cruiser-building program during disarmament negotiations with other nations hope that the issue will not be raised in the Senate and that the White House interpretation that President Hoover's action was legal will be upheld. Should the "big navy" men insist on continuing construction of the cruisers, the King resolution will serve as a basis of debate.

The resolution which Mr. King will introduce if the authority of the President is challenged is as follows:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Act entitled 'An Act to Authorize the Construction of Certain Naval Vessels and for Other Purposes,' approved Feb. 13, 1929, shall be construed as authorizing the President to suspend in whole or in part any of the naval construction authorized under such Act pending the negotiation of international agreements relating to naval armaments and action thereon by the Senate."

HIGH GEAR ASKED FOR ANTI-TRUST LAWS OF NATION

(Continued from Page 1)

Stamp and Owen D. Young would hardly consent to serve on future commissions.

And as to the second consequence, he declared that the rejection of the Young plan, requiring the renewed operation of the Dawes plan, would risk the financial and economic stability of all Europe.

Professor Heaton suggested that "the uproar over Mr. Snowden's statement was purely journalistic in origin" and that American newspaper reports tended to favor the French point of view.

Mr. Webster's able and well-balanced discussion of anti-trust laws was, he said, presented from the point of view of a lawyer, and his comment with respect to the future of the anti-trust laws takes on especial significance in light of that fact.

"The anti-trust laws," he contended, "will not be repealed, for, though it is patent that they do not prevent the formation of huge industrial trusts, they nevertheless check the formation of monopolies. They will, no doubt, be modified to meet changing conditions."

"A bill permitting associated buying in foreign markets, like the Webb Act, which permits associated selling abroad, will no doubt be passed. The Newton bill was defeated for reasons of politics, not because it contained inherent economic or legal defects. Congress has been resourceful in finding ways to avoid the strict policy and letter of the Sherman Act, when circumstances of sufficient force indicated the need for change. It is reasonable to suppose it will be equally active and ingenious in the future."

"In this country where the Government is slow to assume business responsibilities, the need for some form of strict regulation is apparent. If it is not provided, business will grow to such strength and size that the state itself will be forced to interfere and participate—an end which is ordinarily considered undesirable. The anti-trust laws satisfy the need for restraint, and it is doubtful if a satisfactory substitute could be devised."

Striking Observations
While one section of the Institute was devoting itself to a study of the legal and economic aspects of big business combinations, the work of the other round-tables and general conference brought forth the following observations of especial interest:

1. Establishment of a better and

TARIFF MAKERS HOPE TO PUT LID ON FILIBUSTERS

Long Senate Debate Looked For, Despite Democrats' 'Co-operation' Pledge

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The statement of James E. Watson, (R.), Senator from Indiana and majority floor leader, that Democratic senators have given assurances they will not filibuster against the tariff bill has not allayed the apprehension of the Administration that prolonged debates over such highly controversial issues as sugar duties, hides and shoes, the wool schedule, and the flexible provisions in the Hawley bill will carry tariff legislation over into the regular session, which convenes Dec. 2.

While minority leaders such as Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, and Purnell M. Simmon (D.), Senator from North Carolina, are said to have assured Mr. Watson that they would co-operate with the Republicans in bringing the bill to a vote during the extraordinary session, the frequency of attacks launched through the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee and the announced determination of the Democratic leaders to insist upon full and free discussion on the floor of the Senate, apparently limit the optimistic definition of "co-operation."

President Desires Speed

The President has earnestly desired that the tariff be put through in time to give it a full year's tryout before the 1930 congressional campaign; Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Mr. Watson, upon whose shoulders rests responsibility for smoothing the legislative runways for the tariff bill, have indicated that the consequent disturbance of business stability, should enactment of the bill be delayed, would be blamed on the Democrats.

Mr. Watson is laying plans to keep all other matters out of Senate debate when the bill is introduced Sept. 4; but without discussing anything except the actual tariff schedules, the Democrats and Progressives who are attacking the industrial schedules of the bill could carry debate far beyond the estimated two months.

It is recalled that debate on the Fordney-McCumber bill ran on for five months and that public and congressional feeling on that bill was nowhere near its present pitch. At the same time, Democrats are pointing out that part of the responsibility for delay in tariff legislation must be assumed by the Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee, who will take a fortnight longer than originally planned to complete consideration of the bill.

King Forecasts Higher Prices

William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, vigorously criticized the administrative features of the bill. He said that the tariff would be a basis for assessing duties what is called the American selling price," he said. "If this succeeds, the rates of duty will be so increased as to limit imports to an insignificant amount, the result of which will be to strengthen the grip of monopolists and greatly increase the prices of the necessities of life."

"The Hawley bill seeks to degrade Congress, and to limit its power to impose taxes and to grant tariff reductions," he said. "It is a branch of the Government authority which in a republic and among a free people must rest with the legislative branch and never with the executive department."

"To accomplish this revolutionary policy the Tariff Commission, imperfect and unsatisfactory as it is, is converted into an executive agency to aid the President in levying duties and collecting taxes."

HIGHER WAGES, BIGGER SALES, 'ADMEN' ASSURED

(Continued from Page 1)

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Buy Now for School Wear

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INCORPORATED

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TRUCK-FRUIT CO-OPERATIVES TO JOIN FORCES

Effect Organization to Embrace 60 Groups in 25 States

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—The second important move in bringing farming into the sphere of "big business" has just been taken with the formation of a \$50,000,000 co-operative marketing association to link in unity of purpose national and local co-operatives and growers' organizations dealing in fruits and vegetables.

The association is to be known as the United Growers of America and was incorporated under the laws of Delaware. Announcement of its organization comes a little more than a fortnight after the setting up, mainly by the efforts of the Federal Farm Board, of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation and as a surprise, it had been expected that the second co-operative association contemplated by the Farm Board would have to do with cotton, rice and other so-called staples.

Some of the foremost leaders in agricultural affairs are identified with the United Growers of America. Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board of the United States Chamber of Commerce and one-time president of the United States Food Administration Grain Corporation, is chairman of the board of directors. William M. Jennings, who was Secretary of Agriculture under President Coolidge, Robert W. Bingham, Louisville, publisher and sponsor of the co-operative movement in the South; Arthur R. Rule, executive vice-president of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, a national co-operative association with headquarters in New York; Henry W. Jeffers, president of Walker-Gordon Company, milk producers, also of New York; John Burgess of Minneapolis, banker for the northwestern co-operative associations, and Gray Silver of Farmington, W. Va., fruit grower, farmer, one-time Lieutenant-Governor of his State and organizer of the farm bloc in Congress, are among the directors.

A statement announcing the formation of the association said that at the beginning it would serve 60 subsidiary co-operative organizations in 25 states in all parts of the United States.

The United Growers of America will have headquarters in New York City. From those headquarters a national and international sales service will be conducted for the joint use of member associations. The association will operate cold storage warehouses and adopt a program for the elimination of waste all along the line from the farm to the consumer.

There is nothing about the association that remotely resembles a trust, the statement declared, and no change in the present status of existing co-operative associations is contemplated. The individual units which will be associated with the United Growers will continue to function in their respective local fields as they have functioned all along.

McNary Outlines Bright Outlook for Farm Board

Special from Monitor Bureau
PORTLAND, Ore.—"I predict that the impulse of better times will be felt before the next winter is over as a direct result of the work of the new farm board," asserted Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from this State and chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, before the City Club of Portland, Ore.

"The value of all commodities manufactured for domestic consumption will increase just as soon as the farmers of this country return to the market with the ability to purchase their needs."

Mr. McNary expressed his confidence in the ability of the farm board to provide for the relief of farmers to meet the present temporary emergency. "The stabilization corporation," he said, "creates a corporation which will buy up the surplus crops which will appear when growing conditions are most favorable and will sell them again when there is a crop shortage. This will give the farmer an assurance of a good price and a market for his products."

Liquor Seizures Double at Detroit

Special from Monitor Bureau
DETROIT—Much higher figures given out by the Detroit office of United States Customs Service show that twice as many liquor seizures are being made this summer as a year ago, under the new dry enforcement program. Beer seizures decreased, but whisky seizures more than doubled in the month of July.

Total number of seizures in July, 1928, was 279 against 421 this year. Ninety-two autos and 16 boats were

Prize for Research in Advertising Again Offered in National Contest

The conditions governing the awarding of the Harvard advertising prizes for 1929 are announced by the Graduate School of Business Administration. Rules of the contest and lists of awards offered are now being mailed from Cambridge.

After having been allowed to lapse for a year, an award of \$2000 for the research which is judged to have contributed most to the advancement of advertising is again offered.

captured during July, 1928, as against 16 autos and 33 boats last month. Liquor and beer valued at \$283,359 were destroyed after confiscation during the fiscal year that ended June 30, it was reported. Automobile trucks, boats and motors valued at \$129,325 were taken by customs border patrol men.

New York City Called Woman's Dress Mart

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—American women depend chiefly on New York City for their clothing and their luxuries, according to a survey just completed by the Merchants Association. The inquiry revealed that in 14 important industries New York's output is more than 50 per cent of that of the entire country, while in 25 others it is more than a fourth of the total output.

Between 75 and 80 per cent of all the women's clothing, fur goods and the lapidary work produced in the United States comes from New York, and 92 per cent of all of the feathers and plumes, it found. New York also supplies women with 63 per cent of their millinery, 79 per cent of their dresses and hat trimmings and 45 per cent of their cosmetics and perfumery. Men, however, depend on New York for but 25 to 45 per cent of their clothing and accessories, the survey showed.

These figures, as well as others showing the approximate value of New York's manufactured products, were compiled from a study of the 1927 census of manufactures. For comparison, the report of the study just issued gives the corresponding figures compiled from the 1925 census.

The value of women's clothing manufactured here far exceeds any other line, having been \$1,456,612,504 in 1927, and \$1,008,266,387 in 1925.

Rustic Group Leads Eisteddfod Choirs

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor
LIVERPOOL—The Welsh National Eisteddfod ended at Liverpool on Saturday under the presidency of Meurig Davies of Toronto, who suggested that the Eisteddfod, become federated with the many great North American festivals which, he said, had arisen under the influence and inspiration of "Gwalla Wen" (White Wales).

The principal feature of the final day's program was the male voice choral competition, which drew a large audience to hear 10 choirs, each numbering 100 voices, render unaccompanied three severe test pieces.

After four hours of intense rivalry, Dr. Granville Bantock announced the Nelson Arlon and Colne Orpheus Choir winners, with Swansea and Cardiff second.

The competition of church choirs was won by Llanfangel parish, Montgomeryshire. Canon J. R. Roberts of this tiny hillside village, who combines the duties of parish priest and choirmaster, said it is impossible to imagine a more thoroughly Welsh rustic choir, but they have the glorious voices and musical instincts of the Welsh hill folk, since their ancestors were wandering minstrels. They live on hill farms and had to walk five miles for practices.

GOLDEN RADIO VOICES TO GET GOLD MEDAL

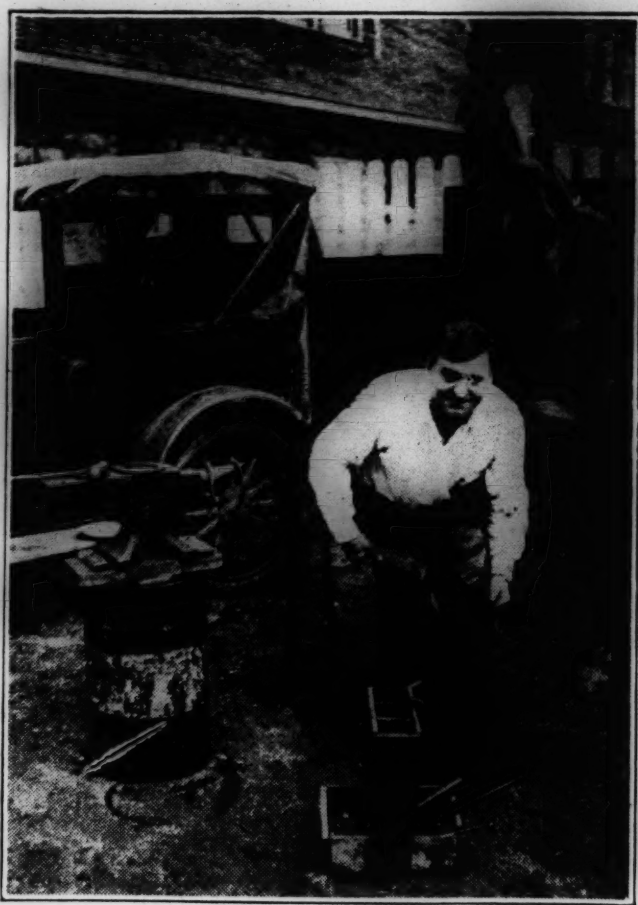
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—The American Academy of Arts and Letters has just announced plans for its second gold medal award to radio announcers for good diction. The object of the contest is not only to improve radio diction, but to raise the standard of spoken English generally.

The competition will begin immediately and close March 31, 1930. The award will be made at the regular spring meeting of the Academy in April. The official jury on award will consist of the Academy's entire membership of 50, and members of the National Institute of Arts and Letters will act as an advisory committee. In addition, the Academy has asked several university specialists in spoken English to serve on a corresponding committee.

NEW YORK SITE COST \$210, BRINGS \$600,000

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—A site at the corner of Wall and Front Streets, which a century ago was acquired in a grant from the city for \$240, has just been sold for \$600,000 by Mrs. Columbus Iselin and Frederick Delt. Wissmann to the Broadway-John Street Corporation. The property has been in the families of Mrs. Iselin and Mr. Wissmann since it was granted by the

Village Smith Quits Chestnut Tree



Fred Krapf of Detroit. When He Found Insufficient Horses Coming to His Smith, Ripped Up Forge, Bellows, Anvil and Leather Apron on His Auto and Went to the Horses. He Does a Thriving Business by Appointment.

Up-to-Date Smith Seeks Out Horses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DETROIT—It, in this age of the automobile and the airplane, the horses will not go to the blacksmith, then the blacksmith will go to the horses as in the case of Fred Krapf of Detroit.

With a portable blacksmithing kit loaded in his car Mr. Krapf seeks out the horse centers and shoe horses "by appointment" much as a specialist in any other line works. His car carries all tools required, including a 100-pound anvil, stock of new shoes, nails, rubber pads, pieces of steel to make shoes entirely by hand if necessary, and other odds and ends used by the pony man.

Most of the trade is with riding clubs and academies. In fact Mr. Krapf handles none of the "heavy" horse shoeing, so busy is he with the more delicate work.

The manager of a riding club telephones Mr. Krapf at his home much as one would call a taxi or a piano tuner, and in the space of a few minutes, the smithy is at the stables. The horse to be shod is tied to the bumper of the blacksmith's automobile. From the rear seat of the car is taken an anvil and forge, tool box and an oil can. The anvil is set on the oil can, which serves as an anvil block and the business begins.

There are only 12 public blacksmith shops left in Detroit. A few years ago there were more than 100. Mr. Krapf has been shoeing horses since he was a lad of 14. When the

smithy in which he worked closed up, he decided to go into business for himself, and without hesitation he bought his outfit and car and started drumming up trade among the wealthy horse owners in Detroit's suburbs.

That his business is a highly profitable one is indicated by the fact that his car has more than 73,000 miles registered on its speedometer, all of which was put on in the course of his horseshoeing business.

Another blacksmith who follows the horses is Albert Van Winkle of Easton, N. J. Like Mr. Krapf, he maintains and operates a motorized blacksmith shop. Mounted on a sturdy truck, he takes his shop to the customer and renders satisfaction.

Y. M. C. A. Planning New Riga Center

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor
DORPAT, Estonia—The Baltic conference of Y. M. C. A. directors and secretaries, including representatives from Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Poland has opened here, the main purpose being discussion of questions of administration. Among the delegates is Oliver J. Fredericksen of Riga, who has just returned from conferences at Geneva, Vienna, and Prague.

The Riga Y. M. C. A., founded 1921, now numbers 800 members. There are also associations in Latvia at Tukums, with 200, and in Riga with 50.

Juris Grunbergs, secretary of Riga association declared that the director-in-chief, J. C. Greiner, is at present on a mission to the United States raising funds for a suitable Y. M. C. A. building to be erected at Riga within the next five years.

BRITISH LABOR HOPES FOR WORLD-WIDE AMITY

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—The present Labor Government in England, the now more powerful than ever in its history, can be depended on "to do everything in its power" to cement and make lasting amicable relations between Great Britain and the United States, and the time is now ripe for a "comprehensive policy of understanding to be formulated by the English-speaking peoples," stated William and Arthur Henderson Jr., sons of the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the Labor Cabinet, and themselves members of Parliament, now here on a vacation trip.

"We believe that the agreement of the two nations on disarmament will prove to be the foundation for world-wide activity on this and other important issues to follow. It is only one example of the great power for good the nations—our and yours—can be in the world working on the basis of close co-operation," said Arthur Jr.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS GAINS BIG TONNAGE

NEW ORLEANS, La.—General increase in the ocean trade of the port of New Orleans for the month of July, 1929, as compared with July of 1928, is shown by the records of the dock board. There were 290 arrivals in deep-sea trades, with aggregate gross tonnage of 1,142,350, which is a comparative increase of 29 vessels and of 204,621 gross tons.

The increase in outward movement of vessels was even greater—306 departures as compared with 241 for the previous July, a difference of 65 vessels.

PUT PURPOSE BEFORE PENALTY, EDUCATOR URGES

Abolition of External Forms of Control Proposed Before New Education Parley

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor
By W. W. HILL
Former President of the British National Union of Teachers

ELLSINORE, Den.—Declaring that such external means of educational control as rewards and punishments fail to stir the real life of the child, Burton P. Fowler of Delaware, advocated control "by purpose and by conscious interest arising from the nature of the situation," in a lecture before a large audience in the grounds of Kronborg Castle during the World Conference on New Education, now in session here.

Using as an illustration the plowing of a field, which might give a whole bundle of interests and activities to groups of children in neighboring schools, Mr. Fowler said that the task undertaken must be wholeheartedly the pupil's own. He must share in the plan of doing it and have some choice in the actual performance.

Four conference groups are considering new schools in operation—private, state, kindergarten and adult. How far Denmark has progressed was indicated in a lecture by Dr. Kaper, Burgomaster of Copenhagen. He gave a résumé of the history of the Danish education system of the past century, showing the growth of the idea of freedom. There was no compulsory education, but the only duty was to impart instruction, and this may be done in the home, he said, so long as the results are comparable with those of the ordinary state school.

Mr. Kaper said that despite the competition of private schools, the state school has carried off the palm. It has raised itself step by step from the status of a pauper's school until now it is the popular school, freely chosen by almost the whole of the Danish people. The state does not limit the freedom of teachers by prescribing the methods they must use in their teaching work. In Denmark there is constant discussion concerning the aims of education. For 80 years, annual school meetings have been held, consisting of teachers, parents and others. Mr. Kaper pointed out the debt the Danish people owe to

education, saying it was the basis and support of Danish agricultural efficiency.

Steps are being taken by means of expeditions and lectures to allow members of the conference to obtain first hand knowledge of Danish and Swedish schools. Moreover, 13 meetings are all occupied in various hours by classes and groups.

Miss Helen Parkhurst of New York has arrived and has commenced a study course on the Dalton plan, and Madame Montessori is giving an exhibition of her methods as well as a course of lectures.

David N. McKee Has Passed On

David Newton McKee, president of the Board of Education of the Massachusetts Metaphysical College for the last seven years and formerly president of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, passed on suddenly in York, Me., on Aug. 10 as the result of an accident.

Mr. McKee was named president of The Mother Church in 1925. He had been active in Christian Science work for 40 years. A native of Ohio, Mr. McKee received his B. A. and M. A. degrees from Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Ind.

In 1889 Mr. McKee became interested in Christian Science and since that time has practiced Christian Science healing. He was for a time pastor of First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Scranton, Pa., before Mary Baker Eddy had ordained the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" to be the pastor of all Christian Science churches.

Mr. McKee then served as First Reader of the Scranton church until 1902. He was a pupil of Mrs. Eddy, having been taught in her last class in Concord, N. H., in November, 1898.

AUTOMOTIVE EXPORTS REACH PEAK FIGURES

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new high record for automotive exports was established in the United States during the first six months of 1929. The Commerce Department announced they were valued at \$354,874,924, which exceeded the corresponding period of 1928, the previous record, by \$92,200,361.

Passenger car shipments showed an increase of 25,254 over the corresponding period of last year while truck exports were 74.4 per cent greater.

BRITISH LABOR'S LEFT WING ACTS TO END STRIKE

Proposes Special Session of Parliament—Applauds Rejection of Pay Cut

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON—Proposal of a special session of Parliament to give the Government necessary powers to deal with the textile shutdown was passed unanimously at a meeting of the national council of the Independent Labor Party Aug. 11.

The resolution applauded the workers' refusal to accept wage cuts and attributed present conditions in the industry to five causes—burden of bank and interest charges arising from overcapitalization, speculation in raw cotton, multiplicity of middle men, failure to keep productive methods up to date and unsuitable transportation and obsolete selling methods.

The council therefore urges the Government to support the workers not only in defending the present wage scale but in obtaining a better standard of living. It further demanded "establishment of national agencies for importation of raw materials and marketing the finished product and Socialist reorganization of the industry." James Maxton, Member of Parliament, chief speaker at the meeting, declared Lancashire was confronted with the same situation that faced the coal miners three years ago.

The Independent Labor Party constitutes the left wing of the British Labor Party and has 37 members in the House of Commons in a total Labor representation of 287. But its policy is not accepted by the Cabinet. Meanwhile attempts to end the cotton lockout continue. Following on the Prime Minister's intervention J. L. Tattersall, deputy chairman of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, publicly announced his support of arbitration. He advocated formation of an industrial council of six employers and six operatives with an independent chairman.

ROCKEFELLER III IN SPAIN
MONDARIZ, Spain (AP)—John D. Rockefeller 3d, grandson of the capitalist, had luncheon recently with Primo de Rivera, Dictator of Spain.

Melodies of Color for walls

SOFT, velvety color that gives spaciousness to rooms—that harmonizes with furnishings—if walls are painted with

Velumina Flat Wall Paint

No pores to absorb dirt—easy washing takes the place of redecorating! Shows no laps nor brush marks, no disturbing glare!

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PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO.
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Factories, Milwaukee, Wis. Newark, N. J. Portland, Ore. Los Angeles, Cal.

The Government Protects the Nation's Food

NO GOVERNMENT goes to greater lengths than ours to safeguard the well being of its people.

A corps of 4,200 inspectors, veterinarians with special training, represents the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, in every packing plant which engages in interstate commerce. Competent inspectors supervise operations, examine meats and other raw materials, and insure the purity and wholesomeness of the product that is being offered to the consuming public.

Inspection begins while the live animals are still in the stockyards. During the dressing processes, a careful examination is made, and when the product is ready for the trade, there is a final inspection.

When the Bureau's representative stamps "U. S. Inspected and Passed," it is evidence that the product measures up to the rigid requirements of the United States Government.

Inspection is not confined to products alone. Strict rules of sanitation are enforced. Containers and instruments must always be clean. Employees must be cleanly dressed and in good health.

It is the policy of the Government to lean backward in its effort to insure the wholesomeness of the nation's meat supply.

In this supervision, ARMOUR AND COMPANY cooperates, because it learned long ago that rigid inspection is beneficial to the packer as well as to the public.

It safeguards both.

It sets up the strictest standards of purity, and compels all meat packers under Government jurisdiction (those engaged in interstate commerce) to abide by them.

This means that all meat and meat products in interstate or foreign shipments—two-thirds of all the meat production—can be bought and used with full confidence because the Government has tested and approved both the product and the process.

Perhaps our Government performs no greater service than this for the protection of its citizens. There certainly is none more earnestly, more honestly, performed.

ARMOUR and COMPANY

F. EDSON WHITE, President

TWO NEW MILLS TO USE WASTE FIBERS IN SOUTH

Company to Add Rice Straw, Old Sugar Cane, Cottonseed Hulls to List

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Cornstalk Products Company advises that it will build this year at least two mills in the South to manufacture chemical pulp from rice straw and bagasse. In its Danville (Ill.) laboratory and plant the company has pioneered the commercial manufacture of pulp and chemical products from farm waste fibers, the principal raw material being cornstalks. Perfection of the process for using bagasse (the sugar cane stalks after the juice has been pressed out) has been determined by factory scale production in the Illinois plant, and a careful survey of the markets for the product has led the company to increase its capitalization by \$5,000,000 in order to finance additional plants.

Available surveys of sources of raw materials have disclosed areas in the South where sufficient quantities of cornstalks are grown to supply a pulp mill; large supplies of rice straw concentrated in relatively small areas in the southeastern States; and an almost unlimited supply of bagasse in Louisiana.

In the case of bagasse the supply has been so increased in the last few years, through rejuvenation of Louisiana's sugar cane industry that only one-fourth of the amount, it is estimated, will be used in making wall board. So important to the prosperity of the cane-growing section is the market for bagasse that a committee was recently appointed in Washington to devise other uses for this fiber. Besides the pulp that is the main product of vegetable fiber, the process yields important chemical by-products, including the carbon black recovered from the waste liquors of the pulp-making process. Gums and resins which have a wide market in the manufacture of synthetic products, such as bakelite, will later be produced.

A third southern product from which the company has made pulp of a commercial scale is cottonseed hulls. Carloads of this material have been put through a process which produces various by-products. While the company expects to build a plant to utilize cottonseed hulls, the present program calls first for straw plants.

NEWS CENSORING ASKED TO GUARD AMERICAN HOME

(Continued from Page 1)

exercise predominating influence on editorial policy. On the other hand, he deplored the tendency of the country press to become more and more stereotyped, colorless and neutral. Launching into the question of whether the ethical standards of the press have improved, Mr. Rosewater opened the way for the subsequent debate by deploring the display of details of crime and scandals in the headlines and on the front pages.

Crime Emphasis Decried

Mr. Rosewater decried over-emphasis on this type of news, but argued that it should not be done away with altogether. He cited the case of The Christian Science Monitor, which he said excludes such news. He praised the Monitor, and decried it as a paper which limits the field of its news to the things it believes its subscribers should read. This field, he indicated, includes foreign news, Washington news and close attention to education, industrial development and matters of kindred constructive character.

However, Mr. Rosewater contended that if all newspapers maintained silence on the incidents of crime and similar material, then one of the strongest existing deterrents to potential criminals through publicity would be removed.

Before the individual members of the institute audience rose to enter the discussion, other scheduled speakers took up the matter and carried the point further. William Starr Myers, Princeton University professor, cited the specific murder trials in which he declared that certain hitherto conservative journals had presented "disgraceful spectacles" in the details which they presented, and went on to make a round denunciation of the way such matters are now played up in the dailies.

Innocent People Involved

The disreputable sections of the press sometimes succeed in involving innocent people in scandals which they dug up, he said, and which they partially originated. Crime is fostered, rather than diminished, by such publicity, he indicated.

Dr. Myers said that as a general thing he deplored the notion of censorship, and particularly that of newspapers, but he asked whether in this instance some relief from crime news might not be obtained. Under the English practice, he said, such news has been very largely reduced. He asked if the English system of dealing with murder and divorce trials in the press could not be adopted in America.

Under this system, he said, the papers are forbidden to print these details not sponsored by the court, and a résumé is given over the signature of the judge on the course of the trial. This system, he said, worked in England, where it could not be said to foster crime by withdrawing the apprehension of newspapers' publicity.

Public Kept Informed. The system kept the public informed authoritatively of the course of proceedings, he said, and guaranteed that the press could play its part, but it barred out the salacious and improper details which otherwise would be distributed. It would also reduce the tendency to try defendants in the press, rather than in the court. Dr. Myers said.

Harold S. Buttenheim, editor of the American City Magazine, who

followed Dr. Myers, was the second speaker to refer to The Christian Science Monitor in connection with its policy of giving attention to such material as news of municipal and national development, rather than crime. The press as a whole, Mr. Buttenheim said, can play a tremendous part in guiding civic affairs if it will give attention to the latest details of municipal betterment, and seek to enlighten itself and its readers on the various matters that go into the structure and government of a big city. The Monitor was an instance of a paper following this policy, he said.

Louis J. Jaffe, editor of the Virginia Pilot (Norfolk, Va.) took up the question of the newspapers' presentation of all the type of popular but "vulgar material" which, he declared, seems necessary to sustain mass production. Mr. Jaffe approached the whole subject from a broad ground. Banal features, Mr. Jaffe said, are having a vulgarizing and cheapening effect on many journals.

Rivaled by New Agencies

He said that such material is presented by editors who are seeking to make their newspapers vehicles of popular entertainment and financial profit, rather than of opinion. He said the press is still a vital factor in public affairs, but warned that other agencies in molding public opinion, like the radio and weekly magazines, will outdistance or supplant the dailies in this field, if the process of vulgarization is carried further. "I believe," said Mr. Jaffe, "that the modern American newspaper is vastly superior, as a vital factor in public affairs, to the newspaper of the older days, whose editorial voice was perhaps more potent. But mere presentation of news and opinions no longer suffices. In order to live, the newspaper must attract and hold the largest possible group of advertisers. In order to attract and hold the largest possible group of advertisers, the newspaper must attract and hold the largest possible group of readers. In order to attract and hold the largest group of readers it is under the most compelling temptation to vulgarize its appeal."

The newspaper, Mr. Jaffe continued, tends to become the indentured servant of business and is unable or unwilling to intellectualize itself to the point at which it can alienate the mass circulation to which "thought is an affliction."

How to Meet Situation

To meet this situation the Virginia editor declared the newspaper craft must undertake a critical scrutiny of the doctrine that its paramount duty is "to give the public what it wants." It must realize, he said, that its highest mission is not to give the public what it wants, but to give the public what it needs, and smirked over by its readers of lowest mentality, but rather what is enjoyed and welcomed by those of its readers who represent a degree of intelligence and discrimination above the average.

The professions of law and medicine have set up standards, Mr. Jaffe said, and it remains for the newspapers through their national organizations to follow suit.

Next to the vulgarization of the press, Mr. Jaffe criticized what he described as the tendency toward "amateurish urbanity," which he declared is dulling the vigor of the old-time editorial page. Editorial trimmings, and writers who veil opinion in nicely balanced platitudes, were the subject of Mr. Jaffe's attack.

"Editorial pages playing the great game of 'safety first,'" he said, "are becoming depressingly numerous and they are directly attributable to the viewpoint that newspapers are money-making institutions purely, and that their first rule must be to give the public what it wants."

Two Phases of Criticism

Question promptly came from the sides of the amphitheater in which the large open forum of the institute is carried on, at the conclusion of the scheduled speeches. The questions divided themselves into two parts. One group attacked the press for carrying excessive crime news. The other group sought information on the establishment of a journalistic code of ethics that would elevate the tone of the press.

"My newspaper brings into the house stories of crime, divorce and scandal which I do not want my children to read," declared one woman. "My children are adolescent, and I feel that lurid stories of this character are unfit for them. Do you not think that newspapers could bar this sort of news altogether?"

This question, which was received with applause, brought Mr. Rosewater's answer that a diminution of emphasis on crime would be an excellent thing, in his opinion. From his point of view, however, the deletion of crime news altogether would remove the major incentive of criminals to keep the peace. Others who joined the discussion said that it was the emphasis of headlines on crime news to which they objected. The answers did not appear to satisfy all questioners, for others in the audience took up the proposal of excluding crime news altogether. Personal instances were cited of newspapers brought into the home which seemed

to have been brought into the home which seemed

Designed on Grecian Lines



Reprinted from the Daily World
First Church of Christ, Scientist, Wenatchee, Wash.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EDIFICE OPENED

WENATCHEE, Wash.—Reporting the opening of First Church of Christ, Scientist, here, the Wenatchee Daily World published the following description of the edifice:

"The structure is of brick veneer construction with concrete foundation. The brick is pure white and the ornamentation is of soft gray cast stone, the windows being of opalescent glass in softly harmonizing tints.

"The auditorium seats 430 and is furnished with modern opera chairs. The lighting is indirect, the lamps being concealed, and the entire building is warmed in winter and cooled in summer by the Kaup heating and cooling system, all the air being passed through two sprays of water.

"The acoustics of this auditorium are quite noteworthy, the slightest sound being easily and distinctly heard in every part of the room.

"The lot, ideally located, was acquired by the church some 15 years ago, and is 55 by 120 feet, the building occupying the entire property. The lower floor is occupied by the Sunday school room, which accommodates 250, and by means of amplifiers a speaker in the auditorium above may be heard equally well in the Sunday school room."

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Club's Home Named for Friend of Negro

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Named for Aunt Harriet Tubman, well-known personality of the days of the underground railroad, the new Harriet Tubman Home for elderly women and "problem" girls has been organized in Cayuga County and backed by a fund of \$3000 supplied by the Empire State Federation of Women's Clubs.

The home is designed partly as a "laboratory" to demonstrate the ability of the Negro race to carry on institutional work among its own people. It will accommodate at the outset 12 women.

Transfer of a 25-acre site and two buildings has just been completed. New buildings will be added as the institution proves its worth, announces Mrs. A. W. Hinton, chairman of the home's board of managers.

Australian Natives 'Wonderful Imitators'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—As the remnant of Australia's native race disappears into the oblivion of history, wonderful stories are being told of their genius. Percy W. Francis, who was a teacher at the Point McLeay mission station for aborigines, has been recalling to "Rufus" of the Register News-Pictorial some instances of high talent among the tribes of this State.

"My experience of the full-blooded blacks," he says, "is that they are wonderful imitators. They will copy drawings, write from copybooks, and sew garments as well as any white child in the land. They took 50 prizes while I was at Point McLeay in competitions with other children. In mental subjects the black children are slow and difficult to train. With one or two exceptions, they could never reach the higher branches of arithmetic."

David Unalpon, who is now doing research work in Adelaide, is an exception. David went to Mr. Francis of his own accord to learn mathematics. He spent hours and hours, trying to solve the problem of perpendicular motion. He also studied astronomy with him.

Matthew Kropinyeris was another clever student. He was the only native shorthand writer. His father used to preach in the native church.

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S. P. C. A. in Australia Enlists Children's Aid

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—An outstanding feature of the work of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in this city is the growing enthusiasm of children. The movement is gripping their sympathy.

Most of the head teachers in public schools encourage the idea of kindness to animals and lectures are delivered during lesson hours by Capt. S. A. White, one of Australia's greatest nature lovers and chief commissioner for Boy Scouts. He is traveling constantly in city and country, giving simple chats on nature love.

Ruth Robin, secretary of the S. P. C. A., says children are joining in thousands. They simply sign a promise to be kind to animals, and prevent cruelty, and receive a card of membership. They may buy medals costing one shilling. Miss Robin says it is surprising how many horses are stung by the bees.

The society keeps special watch over the old and worn-out horses. The work of the clinic is finely educational. Prompt practical aid is given, but the development of public feeling counts more. S. P. C. A. might as well be "Society for Fricking Conscience Awake."

Providing shade for stock is an important matter which the society is discussing. It was stated at the annual meeting.

In the south, especially, the report stated, live stock may be seen exposed to the sun with no shade available. On some properties clumps of trees are provided. It was hoped that other owners would provide shade over the old and worn-out horses.

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ACTORS' EQUITY INSISTS ON 4-TO-1 RATIO IN FILMS

Demands 80 Per Cent Union Casts—Ethel Barrymore Expresses Dissent

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Dissatisfaction over the present situation in Hollywood, where the Actors' Equity Association is endeavoring to establish Equity shop in the studios, is voiced by Ethel Barrymore, vice-president of Equity, in a statement just issued.

Miss Barrymore was concluding an engagement in a Los Angeles theater Aug. 10 when a closed meeting of Equity was held here and members voted a resolution of confidence in their officers, who are conducting negotiations with the motion picture producers, and set as their ultimatum the percentage of 80 per cent Equity casts to 20 per cent non-Equity in pictures.

Miss Barrymore's signed statement said: "I wish to make a statement before leaving Los Angeles on my position in the Equity situation. First, I have sat in at all the meetings between Mr. Frank Gillmore and the producing managers."

"It was my firm conviction at the final meeting that a mutual settlement had been arrived at—with sincere assurances of no discriminations, no ill feeling, no aftermath."

"Secondly, Mr. Gillmore at the Equity meeting induced members to accept a solution which was not a solution, as it had already been refused by the producing managers at the first meeting."

"Thirdly, during the month I have been playing here, I have begged Mr. Gillmore to call a meeting at a time when I could be present—either on a Sunday or a midnight meeting—and he has refused."

Negotiations Resumed. Mr. Gillmore told 3000 members, at the Aug. 10 meeting, about the negotiations with the producers. At the first conference, Aug. 2, Mr. Gillmore, Miss Barrymore, and Paul N. Turner, counsel, represented Equity, and the Association of Motion Picture Producers was represented by Winfield Sheehan, Irving Thalberg, Jack Warner, B. F. Sculberg, Mike Levee, and Joseph Schenck.

President Gillmore said the production of films, especially, the report stated, live stock may be seen exposed to the sun with no shade available. On some properties clumps of trees are provided. It was hoped that other owners would provide shade over the old and worn-out horses.

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ducers had refused to agree to the 80-20 proposal and also, after first agreeing to the "once an Equity member, always an Equity member," had rescinded their decision on this point, and contended that if an Equity member chose to resign, his resignation should be accepted and he should no longer be considered a member of Equity.

Heated argument from a group demanding "100 per cent or nothing" as Equity representation in the studios preceded the unanimous passage of the resolution.

Air Law Institute Founded in Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—An Air Law Institute, international in scope and said to be the first in the United States, is to be established at Northwestern University here.

This decision is the result of recommendations made by a committee of the board of trustees and representatives of the university's Law School. The idea was first proposed by Dr. John Henry Wigmore, dean of the Law School, and an authority on international law.

Prof. Frederick D. Fagg, who is to join the Northwestern University faculty, will become director of the new institute when it opens in September. He was sent last year by the University of California to serve as exchange professor at the Air Law Institute at Koenigsberg, Germany.

Arrangements are being made to incorporate the new school. Plans are to gather a library, open correspondence with those interested, and then to offer a course of lectures and conferences open to lawyers from various parts of the United States. International authorities from England, France, Germany and Italy will give co-operation to the Air Law Institute, Dean Wigmore announced.

Belgian Miners' Pay Raised. BRUSSELS—The National Conference of owners and miners has agreed to an advance of 5 per cent in the wages of all miners, and a subcommittee has been appointed to prepare a new wage schedule.

Splendid Reproductions of Early American Furniture

Lovers of Early American things will find our exhibition of special interest—combining the appeals of authenticity and moderate prices.

DINING SUITE
Reflecting the influence of Duncan Phyfe. \$395
Ten pieces....

DULIN & MARTIN
Connected Ave. at 17th

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ADVERTISING MISUSE OF 'INDIAN' BARRED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Indian blankets, the Federal Trade Commission believes, should be made by Indians if they are to be labeled as such.

The Commission announced that a corporation, the name of which was not made public, had agreed to cease use of the words "Indian blanket" in its advertisements to represent the product sold by it, and to refrain from use of the word "Indian" in connection with the sale of its blankets which might imply the product is Indian.

NEW CARBURETOR ON TOP OF MOTOR

NEW YORK—Recent developments in the automobile market appealing especially to buyers in the \$1000-to-\$2000 class include a new line of six-cylinder cars by the Hupp Motor Car Corporation, three new lines of Chrysler sizes and price cuts in the Nash "400" series.

New Hupps, said to develop 70 horsepower, include a sedan, a commercial coupé, a cabriolet and a touring car, all in the \$1000 class, while the new Chryslers range in price from \$1795 down to \$985.

A noteworthy advancement is the new downdraft carburetor in the new Chryslers, the carburetor being above the engine instead of at the side—a difference said to produce a notable gain in horsepower.

Wardrobe Trunks & Hand Luggage by INNOVATION

The "Innovation" Wardrobe Trunks Have 6 Exclusive Innovations:

Swinging, extendable bars. Detachable, transferable hangers. An unlined top. Corrugated-fibre armor. Lightweight, yet greater strength.

The "Innovation" Hand Luggage is equally unique.

Booklet on request. INNOVATION TRUNK CO.

Retail Headquarters for the Smartest Trunks, Hand Luggage and Closet Fixtures

10 East 47th Street, New York 1020 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington 411 17th Street, Denver

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MODEL SCHOOL HELPS NEW YORK REDUCE TRUANCY

Playing Hooky Loses Favor When School Work Is Made More Attractive

NEW YORK—New York is dealing successfully with a truancy problem, according to a report just made to the Board of Education, by Thomas M. Donohue, principal of the New York Parental School.

Mr. Donohue said that 90 per cent of the boys discharged from this model school are never sent back and that the number of truants is becoming proportionally smaller. He attributes this progress chiefly to the fact that school work is being made more attractive.

Of the 1,200,000 children enrolled in the public schools here, the number of persistent truants never exceeds 400 at any time, and the usual percentage is less than .000375 of the total enrollment, the report stated.

Dr. Ryan regards the truancy problem as one which is particularly necessary to control, in view of the fact that crime commission reports which reveal that a large number of criminals began by "playing hooky."

The New York school authorities do not look upon truants as "bad boys" or do not class them as juvenile delinquents, but rather as boys who have not learned to like to go to school. To correct this tendency, Mr. Donohue said, is the purpose of the Parental School.

Mr. Donohue included in his report a few words of advice to parents, as follows:

"Make the home a place of rest, recreation and amusement."

"In matters of conduct, never prescribe a duty without also prescribing a pleasure."

"At the close of each day, review that day with your child. Correct the mistakes and give praise for the accomplishments. Let your child know that you are interested in him and that you believe he is going to grow up to be the best boy in the whole world."

BRITISH GUIANA. TRUE 'EL DORADO.' CRUES FOR LABOR

(Continued from Page 1)

country, so much so that today 10 per cent of the total population of the colony is engaged in the mining industry. The mining industry is becoming distasteful to certain classes in India, pressure was brought to bear upon the Indian Government and the system was discontinued about 10 years ago to the mutual disadvantage of the miners and the colony. The colony could had room and work for thousands of these industrious and thrifty people.

Agriculture, as in most tropical countries, is the backbone of British Guiana, but in times of depression the industries in gold, diamonds, bauxite, balata and timber have been a considerable factor in helping the colony over the stile.

AMERICAN Bauxite Works

The hunt for minerals is a precarious and difficult one owing to the dense forest in which prospecting work has to be conducted. The most successful prospecting has been done in the most prosperous of the mining industries is bauxite, the raw material of aluminum. Very large sums have been and are being expended upon it by an American company which has created a small but very flourishing township at their headquarters on the Demerara River, about 60 miles from Georgetown, the capital. Here all the amenities of tropical life are provided for the employees. The ore, which is unusually rich in aluminum, is shipped to Canada in the company's own steamers and is there smelted. The industry is a welcome source of revenue to the colony's exchequer.

The prospects of the timber industry are very promising. Near Georgetown there are vast tracts of valuable timber awaiting capital and experience to extract the wealth which they contain. A survey made by the Forestry Department of 255,000 acres in one district alone revealed the fact that it contained over 100,000,000 cubic feet of merchantable timber, of which about 10,000,000 cubic feet was available for export. With bona fide companies or individuals possessing indisputable financial backing the Government is always ready to treat for concessions on reasonable terms.

WHEAT CROP IN TEXAS LEAPS TO NEW RECORD

AMARILLO, Tex.—A record-breaking wheat crop has been harvested in the Texas Panhandle. Reports show that 32,701,000 bushels of the 1929 crop have been shipped. The total crop is estimated locally at 42,000,000 bushels, almost doubling the Panhandle's 1926 record.

The crop record is reflected in a large gain in total deposits in Amarillo banks, aggregating \$28,212,000 as of July 21, and establishing a new high mark. Some small banks in the South Plains reported a 100 per cent increase in deposits in a 15-day period.

JOHN M. HEATH ARRAIGNED

DETROIT, Mich. (AP)—John M. Heath was arraigned before United States Commissioner J. Stanley Hurd here on three charges growing out of the passing of Richard J. Sandlands, federal prohibition agent. A plea of not guilty was entered for Mr. Heath. He was ordered held in the county jail in default of \$50,000 bond.

NEW YORK CITY

Beautiful Tropical Scenery

The interior of the colony contains a wealth of beautiful scenery and beauty, the outstanding feature being the Kaituma Falls, 10 feet high, or nearly 100 feet high, and nearly 100 feet wide, and is surrounded by a most beautiful and fertile soil.

The trip to the falls occupies nine days by launch and boat. The traveler experiences an en route under conditions which combine novelty and excitement. The Government Transport Department is always willing to arrange parties to the falls, provided a little notice in advance is given. Visitors can reach the colony by transshipping at Barbados or Trinidad into the excellent steamers regularly started by the Canadian Government in accordance with the terms of the Canadian West Indian Reciprocity Treaty, which has done so much to link up the fortunes of the West Indian Colonies with the Dominion of Canada. These steamers sail from Halifax every fortnight, the voyage to Georgetown occupying 12 days.

For those residing in northern climates and who have never visited the tropics the first sight of one of the islands of the West Indies on a bright tropical morning is a thing of enchantment not readily forgotten.

The Reciprocity Treaty has been of great benefit to the colony, as sugar shipped to the dominion is admitted under a preferential tariff. Indeed, many are of opinion that the true and perhaps ultimate destiny of British Guiana is commercial if not political union with its big sister in the north.

British Guiana, despite its hot climate, is an ideal country for Indians who would doubtless emigrate from India in considerable numbers if regular steamship transport could be established.

SCOUTS' FOUNDER ADDS CAMP NAME. GILWELL TO TITLE

(Continued from Page 1)

its place this new one in which he would be able to do a great deal more work and visit more Scouts.

Choice of Title Explained

Lord Baden-Powell's choice of the name Gilwell as part of his new title brought delight to the hearts of 500 Scoutmasters here when he announced it to them at the "old Gilwellians" reunion Saturday morning, for they, like many others, had gone through the training camp established at Gilwell Park and were wearing proudly on their neckerchiefs the square of McLaren Tartan that denotes "graduation" of this Scoutmaster's annual camp.

Gilwell Park may be explained as the old hunting lodge in Epping Forest, Essex, and it was given to the Scout movement by Bois McLaren, a Scottish Scout commissioner, in 1918. Scoutmasters all over the world have been trained there, and of them, the Earl of Merth, went through the course at the age of 86. Since the Gilwell Park camp was established, similar training centers have been instituted in other parts of the country and by passing through these, Scoutmasters may obtain the hall mark of their craft.

The sands of the Arrowe Park camp—it would be an injustice to the Scout's efforts in the last three days to refer again to mud—are fast running out. When the explosion of the salted torpedoes warns the public to move away, however reluctantly, from the growing camp fires of the international jamboree, it will close its gates to the outside world, the night of Aug. 12. Flags of 42 nations will come fluttering down the next day, the canvas city will be razed, and its cosmopolitan population of 50,000 will radiate to every quarter of the globe, strengthened by experience of the past fortnight for work to which they have pledged themselves.

PARCHEMENT SHADES

are the order of the day . . . for parlor, bedroom and bath. They cast such soft, mellow rays . . . they come in such a variety of colors and they're so inexpensive.

Above are sketched a few from a group of small shades in plain and decorated styles. Diameters: from 8" to 12".

Below, several shades from a wide assortment of designs and colors. Diameters: from 14" to 20".

FIFTH FLOOR

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

BEDELL

Twenty Fashion Shops from Coast to Coast

Chic Millinery

at all times . . . a particularly happy and particularly complete Bedell specialization.

If you do not already know Bedell millinery . . . what charming selection may be made . . . how characteristically low the prices, then let us urge the pleasant discovery upon you.

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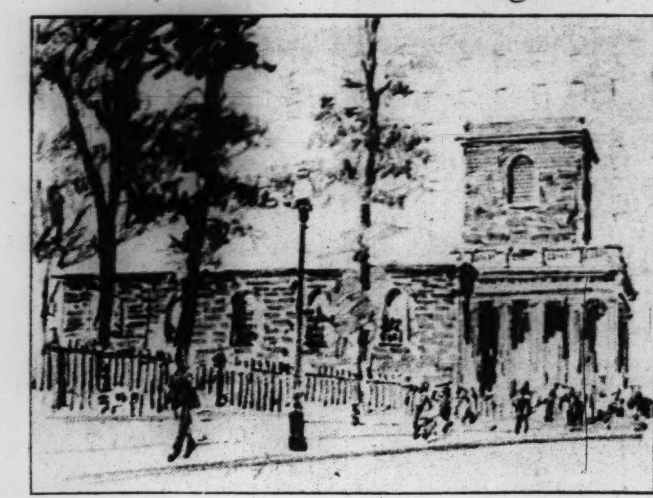
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First Church With an Organ



King's Chapel, Boston

King's Chapel Famous Example of Early Church Architecture

Has High, Old-Fashioned Pews, Tall Pulpit and Sounding Board, Massive Pillars—Handel and Haydn Oratorio Society Originated There

Every week day during July and August, The Christian Science Monitor publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors of the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

King's Chapel, in common with several of the choicely historical churches in Boston, had a "first" and "second" building. The first building was in 1686, the second and present one in 1749. Governor Andros built the first edifice, on land he had seized from the Colonists; a little wooden church of which Robert Ratcliffe became the first rector. In 1917 the building was enlarged; stories vary as to whether the building put up in 1749 inclosed the original or the original was torn down to make room for the new, with services continuing in the old while the new was being completed.

During the Revolution, after the British had left Boston, the chapel was used for a time by the Old South Meeting House congregation, while their meeting house was being restored. King's Chapel was the first church in the United States to have an organ and the first concert of the Handel and Haydn Oratorio Society, the oldest singing society of its kind in the country, was given there.

The interior of the church is a fine example of the church architecture of its period. It has the high, old-fashioned pews, some of them with vis-a-vis seats, the tall pulpit and sounding board, the massive pillars and, now, modest stained glass windows. In 1878 there was a plan to remove the church out of a district considered desirable for the location of a courthouse, but the idea was not equally received by the community.

Many historical objects are contained in the church, which presents a pleasing likeness to an old London church of the eighteenth century. There is, as there is in so many churches of the period, a "Washington pew." While Washington was in Boston in 1789 he attended an oratorio given in the church for the purpose of raising money to complete the portico. Records of the day

say the General "wore a black velvet suit and gave five guineas to the fund."

The original building had an apology for a tower upon which was perched a crown and, atop that, a cock for a vane. A bell was purchased in 1689 and a clock donated in 1714; a gallery was added in 1710 and the pulpit was on the north side. In the pulpit, according to the meaning custom of the times, there was an hourglass designed to help control ministers in the length of their sermons.

The monument within the chapel to William Vassall was erected by Florentine Vassall in 1768. Another monumental tablet commemorates the young men who fell in the civil war. Other tablets are to John Lowell, Thomas Newton, William Sullivan and Frances Shirley, wife of Governor William Shirley. In 1776 when Boston was in a state of siege, the British military and naval officers worshipped in King's Chapel.

When the Society of King's Chapel was ready to rebuild it seemed desirable to some to enlarge the plot a few feet to the north, and a few feet to the east, on part of which then stood the Latin School. In the end the church had to erect a new schoolhouse on the opposite side of the street on land belonging to Colonel Saltonstall. The removal of the old schoolhouse did not please the townspeople and Joseph Green, a Harvard graduate of 1726 and with a reputation for some wit in the community expressed the popular feeling thus:

"A fig for your learning! I tell you the town, To make the church larger, must pull the school down. 'Unhappily spoken!' exclaims Master Birch. 'Then learning, it seems, stops the growth of the church.'"

B. & M. SAFETY TROPHY WON BY OPERATIVES

President Hannauer's safety trophy, an award presented bi-annually by the Boston & Maine Railroad, has been won by the workers in the operating department of the railroad, and

will be formally turned over for a period of six months to the general manager, J. W. Smith at a luncheon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce on Aug. 21.

The trophy will be presented by Mr. Hannauer in the presence of more than 200 employees and officials, along with six additional prizes in the divisional contests for the second three-month period of this year.

Harvest Excursions Fall Off in Ontario

LONDON, Ont.—The picturesque harvest excursions, which each year for decades have taken 5000 western Ontario men of all ages to the western Canada wheat fields, have been canceled and may never be resumed.

Changing economic conditions in western Canada are said by the railway companies to be as much responsible for the cancellation as the fact that western Canada has a very light crop of wheat this year. In Manitoba, where wheat used to be the mainstay, mixed farming is now the rule, and all-year labor is employed. In the provinces farther west wheat is still king, but the use of that western threshers or combines has decreased the demand for exclusively harvest labor.

The western Ontario men who previously responded to the cry for harvest help were business men who wanted a holiday physically beneficial to themselves, youths who wanted a start in the Canadian West without paying high railway fare, jobless men from the cities and patriotic individuals who merely responded to "do their bit" in harvesting the big national crop.

OREGON DRY LAW VOIDED BY ERROR OF LEGISLATURE

Act Making Possession of a Misdemeanor Does Not Fix Maximum Penalty

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—Circuit Judge T. E. J. Duffy's decision holding Oregon's new prohibition law unconstitutional "because the 1929 statute of the Legislature, through error, has legislated the penalty out of prohibition and fixed no maximum penalty for first offenders," brought forth expressions of criticism of the Legislature in Oregon newspapers.

The law was designed to put teeth in the state prohibition law and made possession of liquor a misdemeanor with a fine of not more than \$500 for first conviction. The judge's decision was handed down at Bend, Ore., in the case of a woman convicted under the law who sought a writ of habeas corpus.

One Oregon newspaper condemned the Legislature for rushing the amendment to the old prohibition statute through both houses without noticing the alleged typographical error on which Judge Duffy based his decision.

The alleged error, attorneys said, dates back to 1915, when the prohibition act was framed. The provision was made for a fine on first conviction of "not more than \$500."

With that stipulation the measure was engrossed and signed. But when it was printed, according to attorneys, a typographical error substituted the word "less" for "more," which was of no effect because the engrossed copy in the Secretary of State's office is the authoritative text of a law.

Correction slips were printed and sent to all who ordered session laws, attorneys asserted, but when the Olson code was compiled in 1920, the incorrect text of the section was printed. The Olson code was used for making other amendments in 1929, so that the word "less" is actually engrossed in the 1929 law, attorneys said.

The woman's writ was granted by Judge Duffy and her attorneys announced they would file an appeal. Two men and one other woman are serving sentences in Oregon jails for conviction under the law and attorneys for these three are said to be preparing an appeal.

Shipbuilding Profits Decline in Germany

BERLIN—There is a good deal of head-shaking in Hamburg over the annual report of the German shipbuilding concern, K. G. & Co., as the Deschimag, the Deutsche Schiff- und Maschinenbau A. G. of Bremen.

The balance sheet now published shows, as the Hamburger Boersen-Zeitung points out, that the financial situation of the company is anything but satisfactory. With an unaltered share capital of 25,000,000 marks, there is a clear profit of only 38,000 marks, as against 100,000 marks in the previous year, and no dividend has been possible.

The financial year shows, however

HOME OWNERS
BUY APARTMENTS
ON INSTALLMENTReal Estate Association
Says Co-operative Move-
ment Is SpreadingWomen of Bengal
Seek New Openings

MADRAS, India, Aug. 11.—The women of Bengal are seeking new openings in the social and economic life of their country. They are no longer content with the traditional role of the housewife. They are taking an active part in the social and economic life of their country. They are seeking new openings in the social and economic life of their country. They are no longer content with the traditional role of the housewife. They are taking an active part in the social and economic life of their country. They are seeking new openings in the social and economic life of their country.

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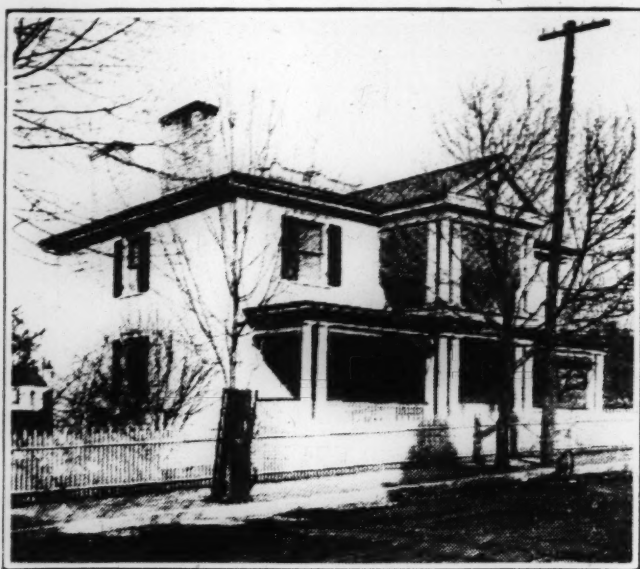
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Here Woodrow Wilson Was Born



Presbyterian Parsonage in Staunton, Va., Where the World War President's Father, the Rev. Thomas R. Wilson, Was a Pastor, and Which Has Just Been Bought for Preservation as a Shrine.

Homes of Wilson
Become Shrines

RICHMOND, Va.—Two houses associated with Woodrow Wilson, wartime President of the United States, are preserved to future generations through the recent purchase of Wilson's birthplace at Staunton, Va., and of the home in which his boyhood was spent at Columbia, S. C.

The house at Staunton, in which Mr. Wilson was born, was purchased by the Mary Baldwin College for \$30,000. It is stated that plans are being made to develop the property into a shrine.

The house has served as the manse of the First Presbyterian Church of Staunton for nearly four score years.

The Rev. Thomas R. Wilson, father of the late President, was pastor of the church when his son was born.

The purpose of a resolution passed by the 1929 session of the South Carolina Legislature, providing for the preservation of Mr. Wilson's boyhood home at Columbia, S. C., was consummated when Alexander S. Scales Jr., secretary of the South Carolina State Historical Commission and secretary of the Wilson Memorial Commission, handed to W. M. Mobley, treasurer of Richland County, a check for \$25,000.

The Legislature provided an appropriation of \$12,500, to be matched by a like amount from public subscriptions. The public's share has been raised. The \$25,000 was paid for the house. The remainder is for repairs and furnishings. It will be maintained as a shrine, in honor of the hero of the World War.

Washington Aero Notes

AN AIR line between the United States and Japan is the latest ambitious enterprise upon which American flying interests have launched. Capt. Ross Hoyt's recent New York-to-Nome flight, accomplished in 38 hours, blazed the trail of the North American leg of the journey, although the start from this country is more likely to be from Seattle or some other west coast city. Hoyt, who flew over the north pole with Sir Hubert Wilkins, has been surveying part of the route, which would take passengers and mail to the Far East via Alaska and the Bering Strait, Kamchatka peninsula, the Kuriles islands and the Japanese archipelago. Permission is being sought from the Russian Government to fly over its territory, and the sponsors of the project think the journey can be made on regular schedules in three or four days.

More Pan-American
Mail time to Chile was reduced to eight days when the air mail service between this country and Chile was inaugurated last month. A cable from the American commercial attaché at Santiago, Ralph N. Ackerson, says that commercial relations between the two countries should be greatly benefited by the new line. Service between Santiago and Buenos Aires was started by the Latécoere line, French company, last month also.

"Dusting" a Canadian forest with an airplane will be tried soon in order to rid it of a predatory caterpillar known as the predatory caterpillar. Trade Commissioner E. C. Bahouth from Vancouver, the caterpillar is eating the foliage of hemlock trees in the Indian River district. A specially constructed hopper in the bottom of the plane has been filled with dust calcium arsenate which will be sprayed over the trees.

West Pointers to Fly
Aviation's popularity as a choice of career by West Point graduates is evidenced by the fact that more than one-third of the graduating

May we show you
Our Display of
WHITTALL
RUGS
Sydnor & Hundley
7th and Grace—Rm. 1702
RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, VA.
Didenhaver & DuBois
Incorporated
Grace Street at Second
Correct Fall Modes
for Madam
and Mademoiselle

CUTLERY
EXCELLENCE!
We have it in
RUSSELL
GREEN RIVER
CUTLERY
Miller & Rhoads
THE SHOPPING
CENTER
RICHMOND, VA.

AKRON WOMAN
SEEKS POST AS
MAYOR-MANAGER

Stricter Enforcement and
Administration for Good
of All, Miss Paul's Aim

AKRON, O.—In an age when it appears difficult to induce many good men to run for political offices, Miss Mary Paul, now serving her second term as recorder of Summit County, hopes to find out what can be accomplished by a good woman running for office of Mayor-Manager of Akron.

Knowing the arguments presented by old line politicians against the advisability of entrusting public office to women, Miss Paul proceeds to deliver campaign speeches in which she says:

"The Mayor, as I look at it, should be the representative of all the citizens and everything the Mayor does should be done with the object of benefiting the entire city. I don't of gambling and bootlegging. I have eliminated entirely, but I do believe our laws can be enforced more effectively than has been the case in the past."

That in a nutshell explains the attitude of the first woman to accept the office of Mayor-Manager in this typical American industrial city.

Miss Paul has grown up in an atmosphere of men's work. She is a member of Akron's famous Fifty-Year Club, composed of men and women who have lived here 50 years or more. As a girl she worked with her father, Robert S. Paul, who was a civil engineer. In 1910 she assumed charge of the tax map department for the Summit County auditor, after having served as chief clerk of the quadrennial appraisal board.

Under the plan outlined by the Research Service, the states would operate under commissions appointed by the legislature and subject to confirmation by the state legislature. The construction and administration of reservoirs, diversion channels and spillways would be carried out on a co-operative basis, somewhat similar to the plan in use in giving federal aid for highway construction.

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Flood Control Act was already bound and Congress alone could authorize changes.

Change Is All Planned Out

This is now planned to do, along the lines laid down by the Research Service, an organization of civilian engineers formerly in the government service. Dr. F. H. Newell, Washington, president of the organization, was for many years a government engineer on important projects. He was a member of President Roosevelt's Inland Waterways Commission. In a report submitted to President Hoover on the Mississippi River flood control problem and the Jadwin plan, the civilian engineers of the Research Service urged that instead of "fighting and defying nature," with ever mounting and futile losses as is the major item of the army program, that "it should be ascertained what nature does and needs, and adopting comprehensive plans to nature's requirements."

"Our official engineers have sought to confine Old Man River within earthen walls," the report declares. "Each time when congratulations seem to be in order, Old Man River in his playful way overtopped the works. Estimates were again doubled, higher works were built, always to be broken in the latest flood."

The civilian authorities recommend that in place of a small group of army engineers grappling with the problem of flood prevention that engineers and experts from all the government departments be called in organized as a national flood commission and charged with both the formation and execution of flood control work.

This idea, once part of the law through an act offered by Francis G. Newlands (D), then Senator from Nevada, but repealed during the war on the demand of the War Department, is to be incorporated in a bill and pressed for consideration at the regular session of Congress. Early in the nature of undertaking a thorough reworking of the Jadwin levee plan for flood control.

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MOVE TO UNIFY
COURTS IN IDAHO
GAINS HEADWAY

State Bar Association Puts
Partial Seal on Plan for
Executive Judge

BOISE, Ida.—Possible unification of all courts in Idaho is being studied by the Idaho State Bar Association, which has issued a report partially endorsing a plan for unification put forward by the American Judicature Society.

Judges under the new plan would not be elected to specific courts, but after a requisite number had been called to office, action through election or appointment, they would be assigned to courts and cases by an executive judge.

To bring the judicial system under one head is to apply business management to the courts, Frank T. Wyman, chairman of a committee which is studying the problem for the Bar Association, declared.

If all district courts were brought under an executive manager, judges could be called to sit on the appellate bench in harmonious adjustment with the seasons of the district courts. Judges could function in the office of their greatest usefulness.

Unification would also provide for a judicial council composed of all judges with the power to make uniform rules, so that every court would be equipped with the same rules under which the bar might operate with maximum efficiency.

STERN
BROTHERS
OF NEW YORK CITYTHE
GALYAK
FUR COAT

Its Satiny Beauty—
Its Lightness—
Its Softness—
Bring New Chic
To the Fur Mode

GALYAK (a lack of Russian caracul) will be this season's foremost expression of the black fur coat, the precious satin-soft pelts worked like fabric. Stern Brothers' galyak coats are specially featured in our collection of new furs, and their moderate prices are indicative of all our splendid fur values!

495.00
(Sketches)
and
595.00

This man looks ahead—
—he has figured out how much he's earned in the past few years—and how much he has saved in the bank—he's ready with cash ahead for opportunities or emergencies.

He earns \$35.00 a week—and saves at least \$3.50 each week. At the end of two years he has saved \$350.00 and has earned \$400.00 in interest.

Mail this slip today
NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK
72 State St., Albany, N. Y.
Please send me a copy of your booklet on "How to Save Money in the Bank."

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

PAID SINCE 1919
4 1/2% Compounded Quarterly

TORONTO
DOMINATES
It's Canada's Industrial Centre!

Population 889,000
Toronto Assessment \$1,057,956.45
New Buildings in 1928 \$51,000,188
1928 Bank Clearings \$7,018,040,018
Number of Telephones 186,200
Industrial Investment \$500,000,000
Annual Value Production \$2,500,000,000
Number of Factories 2,000
U. S. Branch Factories over 200

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Lily Williams and Willie Williams Visit an Airplane Carrier

By LOUISE HUBERT GUYOL

LILY WILLIAMS was as happy as a little bird on a sunny day. She was particularly happy on this particular summer afternoon, because she sat in a little launch that went bouncing over the waters of Narragansett Bay.

Willie Williams, who was as nice a big brother as you could wish to have on any day, was happy too on this particular afternoon, because he sat beside his sister in the launch that went bouncing over the waters of Narragansett Bay from Newport, where they lived.

Willie and Lily Williams were both so happy on this particular summer afternoon because they were on their way, in the launch that bounced so merrily, to see their father, Mr. William Williams, who was Cook, First Class, on the U. S. S. Lexington, a great big airplane carrier, that lay at anchor out in Narragansett Bay.

The U. S. S. Lexington was not like any ship that Lily or that Willie had ever seen before.

"It looks like a most enormous flat-topped house," said Willie, as the launch came nearer to the great big ship.

"With airplanes on the roof like dragon flies," said Lily.

Watching the Airplanes

And then they talked no more. They were too busy watching Willie the airplanes took off from the upper deck, that was like the flat-topped roof of a most enormous house. The airplanes would quiver, and rise, and so swiftly toward the sky, or they would come down slanting from the clouds, landing there on the upper deck of that great big airplane carrier that belonged to Uncle Sam.

"They look just like birds," said Willie watching.

"No," said she, "they look more like dragon flies."

Willie said, yes, he thought they did.

And then again they talked no more, for the little launch had come alongside of the great big ship and a sailor was holding out his hand. Lily put her hand in the sailor's hand and stepped aboard. Then she ran up the gangway (which is the name for steps in Uncle Sam's navy). Willie ran up behind her.

And there, at the top, on the deck, stood their father, William Williams, who was Cook, First Class, for Uncle Sam.

There stood Mr. William Williams, tall and very straight in his dark-blue uniform, the coat buttoned neatly over his broad chest, the white cap set squarely on his fine head. On the left sleeve of his coat a crescent was embroidered. That meant he was Cook or Steward for his Uncle Sam.

Underneath the crescent there were three white stripes, embroidered, and those stripes meant that he was First Class, a rating he had worked hard to gain. On his cap were three metal letters—U. S. N., and that meant United States Navy.

"I'm going to work for the United States Navy," said Lily Williams proudly at Willie's straight, neat figure in the linen suit, with plus-fours, like a man's.

So, Mr. William Williams took his daughter Lily by the right hand and his son Willie ran ahead of him, and they started to see all there was to see on the U. S. S. Lexington, a great big airplane carrier that belonged to Uncle Sam.

It was visiting day and visiting hours were from 2 to 5, so they had plenty of time to go all over the ship. They saw the engine room, where all the brass was like gleaming gold. They saw the places where hundreds of sailors lived, where all the floors and benches and shelves were scrubbed so clean that the lines in the wood made pretty pictures.

Visiting the Hangar-Deck

They went to the hangar-deck where airplanes were kept, as they are kept in hangars on the fields at airports. And they stood by while an airplane was being put on an enormous elevator, to be sent to the flying deck.

Then, they went up to the flying deck, the very tiptop deck, and saw the airplanes landing and the airplanes taking off.

"How many airplanes are there on this ship?" Willie Williams asked his father.

"Approximately 90," answered Mr. William Williams.

"I shall look that up in the great dictionary," said Lily.

For no matter how cloudy the days are he keeps up a continual song.

Tuffy is very fond of lettuce, and when it is being prepared for dinner he will begin cooing for some by plaintive notes which rise higher and higher until some is given him. Then he always thanks the one who gives it to him with a song.

In trying to reach some lettuce in the top of his cage he would sometimes fly up on the wing, but each time would be facing in the wrong direction. Then he would try it again, but only to find himself in the wrong direction. This never seemed to bother him, for he would immediately burst into a song like that of the robin, and suddenly change and make a noise like a cricket. After many attempts he would eventually manage to place himself in the right direction.

One day he was hanging in the sunshine, near a window, and heard him calling louder and louder, his mistress went to see what was wanted and found that he had spied his bathing dish on the ledge of the window. She filled it with water and placed it in the cage, and to show that he enjoyed his bath he splashed awhile and then sang awhile.

Each morning the highly colored portions of magazines are put in his cage and usually they create a great deal of interest for him, which he shows by turning his head first to one side then the other. When the piano is played his notes are frequently in perfect tune with those of the instrument and often his song will end with the music.

He had never been out of his cage, so it was decided to take him out this day hoping he would appreciate this freedom, but he did not seem at all happy about it, so it was thought best not to force him, but to leave the cage door open. Then one day when everything was quiet about the house it was apparent from his calls that something unusual had happened. He had left the cage of his own accord and since that time he has learned to appreciate this freedom, for he now comes and goes as he pleases.

What Dogs?

SPITZ
HOODCAGG
DIDOBGR
DOHNU
TREERRI
TEERST
LRAADEE

Perhaps this is the original "dogwood" tree! At all events, there are eight dogs' names to be found upon it. Two of the names, "Spitz" and "Pointer," are correctly written, but the letters in the remaining six names have been mixed up and you are to rearrange them so that all eight names are properly written.

Well, now," she said cheerfully, "isn't that wonderful? She isn't a naughty Fanny at all, but a very brave one, for do you know, she must have a nest down there, and precious eggs in it, and the brave little mother bird is ready to defend them even from something so much bigger than herself as my Peterkin?"

Peterkin was interested. "But," he said wonderingly, "I wouldn't hurt her, I'd defend her eggs, too. Why did she fly at me?"

"When Fanny was sitting so still on her eggs she heard something coming closer and closer, she did not know it was a friend, and she rushed bravely out to protect her nest," said Mother.

The little boy was comforted and it was not long before, to everyone's delight, Fanny stepped proudly round the drive at the head of eight of the liveliest pheasant chicks you could imagine.

Often Fanny, nosing around for the sweetest mouthful, would startle one, while her young son, Buster, would cower gleefully around the field and raise a big flock of them. Then he and his mother would stand quite still for a moment and gaze up at them with soft, brown eyes, watching their swift, arrow-like flight, so different from the darting blither and thither of the gay robins and juncos,

looking proudly at the letters on her father's cap.

"I'm going to be a Cook, First Class," said Willie Williams, looking proudly at the stripes and crescent on his father's sleeve.

"And I am going to be a Father," Mr. William Williams said, "showing his son and daughter all around a ship," and he looked proudly at Lily's pretty face below the white hat over the brim at which some bright red cherries nodded, and

big unabridged dictionary at the library tomorrow," Willie thought to himself, but Lily said out loud: "What's a proxy ninety?"

And her father laughed.

"It means 'just about,'" said Mr. William Williams. "I don't know exactly how many there are. But," now he took his daughter Lily by the left hand and his son Willie by the right, "I do know all about cooking, so let's go below and see my galley."

So they all three went below, up and down the gangways, until they came to the galley, which is the word for kitchen in Uncle Sam's navy.

"It's the spiciest, spiciest place I ever saw," said Lily, looking at the ranges that were like clean shadows where they were black, and shining silver where white metal was, and golden where brass pipings were.

"The pots are like a giant's flowers in the sun," said Lily, clasping her hands, as she looked at the great copper pots and pans and kettles.

"And the pipes are like painted garden fences," Willie said.

They both looked at the lines of pipes. Some were red and some were yellow; some were green and some were blue.

Then, they asked together: "Why are the pipes such pretty colors?"

"Because," said Mr. William Williams, "there is coffee in some, and fresh water in others, and salt water in some and gasoline in others, and air in some and—"

"How do you know which color is inside of what?" Lily Williams interrupted her father.

Willie Williams laughed.

"You're all mixed up. You mean, how do you know what thing is outside of which?"

Then Mr. William Williams laughed and said:

"You have both seen so much that you do not know what words fit where. But, everybody aboard a ship must know all these things. He must know, too, when it is time to go ashore." He pulled out his watch. "And it is time now," said he, and they all three went from his galley.

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Little Bird Brother

Robin, dear robin, oh, little bird brother,
What are you singing today?

"Let us be friendly and kind to each other"—
I think you are trying to say.

Come, with us, robin, where marigolds bloom,
You will be happier there,

Waiting for you is a green swinging room,
High, way up high, in the air,

Flying about in each tall leafy tree,
Above you the bright blue sky,

You may sing, robin, to Rover and me—
We will be playing near by.

Emilie Blackmore Staff.

A Holiday in Devonshire

Part I

JANE and Anne and Peter were overjoyed when they heard that they were going on a visit to their Aunt Kate, who lived in Devonshire. Aunt Kate owned a large farm in the Knivier Valley, and as you know a farm is a very interesting place indeed—there are always ducks and chickens about as well as lambs, and more often than not tiny little brown calves as well.

But when Jane and Anne and Peter arrived at the farm in the Knivier Valley, it wasn't Aunt Kate's farmyard that they found so interesting, despite the fact that it contained all that a farmyard should contain, even to a pig trough where great lumbering sows seemed to feed all day long. No, indeed, it was the little just a little further up the valley which so fascinated the children.

This farm was called Damage Farm, and Aunt Kate told the children that it was a very famous place indeed, having been mentioned several times in English history. It was built when Queen Elizabeth reigned in England, and some say that Sir Francis Drake used to visit the farm in his young days, and others say that he was actually born there.

The Old Courtyard

Now, Damage Farm has a very interesting courtyard built right in front of the house. It has high stone walls all around it, and the gates leading into it are of heavy oak and barred and studded to make them extra strong.

In the days when Damage was first built this courtyard was used for the yarding of cattle whenever pirates landed on the Devon coast. All the farmers in the valley used to drive their cattle along to Damage, and they were securely locked in the courtyard there until the pirates had taken their departure.

Just beside the courtyard is the old mill wheel where the corn was ground for everybody in the surrounding neighborhood, and beside the wheel is a large loft where the miller kept the flour ground by the wheel, but which is now used for the storing of apples and potatoes. Such a tiny, twisting little stone staircase leads up into the loft, with an iron railing on one side to help one up.

Jane and Anne and Peter were never tired of running up and down this little staircase, because, of course, they soon became acquainted with the people who lived at Damage Farm and they invited the children to come over whenever they pleased as they loved the old farm so much.

Knocking at the Gate

The children, too, loved to play that they were Sir Francis Drake and his jolly seamen. They would come marching up to the great gates of the old courtyard, and knocking loudly upon them, call:

"Yo, ho, open there!"

Martin, the hired man at the farm, was very good-natured and he never failed to respond to the children's call and open the great heavy gates to them. Sometimes he would enter into their game and say:

"Who be ye now? Who be ye?"

And then Jane, because she was the eldest of the trio, would say, stamping about a lot in her imaginary seaboots:

"I am Sir Francis Drake, and these are my merry men. Open the gates and let us enter."

Then Martin would swing back the oak door and say:

"Enter, good sirs, and welcome." And the trio would stamp into the courtyard in a very boisterous and nautical manner.

One afternoon they were actually asked into the farmhouse itself, and had tea in the long dining room, with its heavily beamed ceiling. The tea was spread upon a table made from pieces of the wooden ship's urd on the sea when Drake was afloat. It is a very large and long table and it is screwed firmly into the wall, so that it can never be moved.

The children thought it very exciting to sit down at a table which had once been a part of one of Drake's ships, and they enjoyed the good meal provided for them all the more because of it, though, indeed, it was such a lovely tea party with Devonshire cream and raspberry jam and hot buns, that it could very well have been enjoyed upon any table.

If They Would Only Tell

Where, oh where, do you suppose The little countryside wild rose Buys its gown?

So far from town?

China-silk it looks to me, Just the sort made o'er the sea, Treasure sent From Orient.

And though pansies live in town When do they select each gown Rich and rare That they wear?

Never have I seen them stand At the velvet counter grand, Select the best And leave the rest.

And yet pansies wear each day Velvet dresses for their play, Quite as fine As party time.

And the dandelion lass That in summer days we pass How does she Get caps, tell me.

In what milliner's do they Have fringed tams so very gay And of gold To be sold?

All the flowers seem to keep Wardrobe secrets very deep, But how fair The clothes they wear.

EMMA MAURITZ LARSON.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "A Bit of Figuring," published Aug. 5:
"A word to the wise is sufficient."

Child Improvement Games

The most helpful games ever invented for children.

BIRD WONDERLAND

ANIMAL LAND

WORD PICTURES

BUILDING FUN

WONDER GARDEN

ANIMAL WONDERLAND

In colors, also 8 1/2 x 11 1/2, bound, \$1.00, postpaid.

IDEAL BOOK BUILDERS

6041 Satterwood Avenue, Chicago, U. S. A.

The Mail Bag

London, England.

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I have read the Monitor ever since I knew how to read. I enjoy Snubs and Waddles very much, also the Children's and Young Folks pages.

I should very much like to correspond with Alice F. of Warrington, England, because I used to live at a little village near Warrington called Newton-le-Willows.

I attend Sunday school at Second Church in London and enjoy it.

I go to school very near where I live and am in the sixth grade. On Tuesdays many of the girls go swimming. I enjoy swimming the best of any outdoor sport.

I should also like to correspond with any other girls outside England of my own age (11), and I would take pleasure in writing to them and telling them of this beautiful city of London.

Priscilla C.

Cordova, Alaska.

Dear Editor:

I have never written to the Mail Bag before. I think that Cordova is a nice place for girls and boys to live. When it is warm I go up in the woods and gather violets, daisies, flags and Johnny-jump-ups. The flowers are so pretty here. I have a brother, years old, and I am 11.

I hope to hear from some girl around my age, especially from the Southern States. I love to read the stories on the Children's page.

Lorraine E.

Fort Thomas, Kentucky

Dear Editor:

This is the first letter I have ever written to the Mail Bag. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School. There are six girls in my Sunday School class. I am 8 years old and I have a sister who is 14 years old.

Fort Thomas is a very pretty place and I surely like to live here. It has many beautiful homes, trees, and woods, and we can always find something interesting to do. I like to read the Mail Bag, Snubs, Waddles, Milly-Molly-Mandy and all the other stories. I should like a girl my age to write to me.

Ruth Mary C.

Upper Darby, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Monitor very much, especially the Children's and Young Folks' pages, and the Mail Bag. I now correspond with three girls. One of them lives in Germany and last Christmas she sent me a doll dressed like the girls who sell apples in Germany.

Opal F.

Sonoma, California

Dear Editor:

I have been reading the letters of the Mail Bag to Mama while she is sewing, and we both enjoy them very much. We live on a ranch near Sonoma. We have baby ducks, baby pigs, chickens, turkeys, and kittens. We have an orchard with different kinds of fruit. We also raise all our own vegetables.

It is vacation time now, and I am looking forward to a trip.

My two brothers and I attend the Christian Science Sunday School. I should like to hear from children of my own age. I am 10 years old.

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Dear Editor:

I have been reading the letters of the

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CUBS LOOK LIKE SURE WINNERS

Have Proved Capable in the Crucial Moments and Are Now in Full Swing

NATIONAL LEAGUE	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	70	41	.630
Pittsburgh	67	41	.618
New York	66	42	.612
St. Louis	54	52	.510
Boston	46	60	.433
Cincinnati	44	62	.415
Philadelphia	42	64	.396
Washington	41	65	.388

RESULTS SATURDAY
Chicago 4, Boston 1.
Pittsburgh 4, Brooklyn 1.
Cincinnati 7, New York 2.
Philadelphia 1, St. Louis 0.
St. Louis 11, Philadelphia 3 (11 in. in 9th).

RESULTS SUNDAY
Chicago 1, Boston 1.
Brooklyn 1, Pittsburgh 1.
New York 3, Cincinnati 1.

It has been 10 years since the Chicago National League Baseball Club won a league pennant, and that is why the fans of that city are flocking to the "Cubs" Park by the thousands with the hope that has reached a high peak of enthusiasm, that the present race will culminate in a Chicago victory. The much-pitied Cubs appear due, and with an eight-game lead over the Pittsburgh Pirates, who shall say that they cannot win?

Record Impressive
The record of the Cubs since swinging into their best stride of the season is impressive. They have won seven out of eight games this month for the best showing in August, and have captured 17 of their last 19 games. Not since July 12 have they lost any more than two straight games. Brilliant pitching is the answer to that. In 12 of the last 23 games, the Cubs have used only one pitcher. Their progress has been consistent since early season. In April they won seven and lost five. In May they won 14, tied two and lost nine. June found them picking up speed with 17 victories, nine defeats and one tie. In July they increased their speed with 24 victories, eight defeats and one tie. Now they are going faster than ever with only two months to play and a margin of leadership larger than that enjoyed by any club in the circuit this season.

Like the Athletics, the Cubs possess a balance that is not susceptible to a slump. They also possess a pitching staff that is fast and accurate and matched against that of the Athletics.

Pirates Slump Surprising
The slump of the Pittsburgh Pirates was surprising. Here is a club that went nearly through the season with two straight games only to strike a slump on July 18 that started them in losing ways. Since then they have won only 19 out of 25 games. The Pirates have won only five out of ten games this month to date.

New York, which has customary steadiness, winning five and losing three this month for the next best showing to the Cubs. The Yankees are not possessed a pennant-winning team this year, but they certainly possess one that is consistently to be feared by their competitors and rivals cannot expect to force them out of one of the first three places. First place has been the main object in the minds of the Yankees since the club have been accepted factors in nearly every race. He plays to win the pennant, but he plays to win the pennant, but he plays to win the pennant.

Cardinals Boomerang
St. Louis has regained something of its previous lost momentum, to win five out of nine this month, while Cincinnati moved into sixth place with four victories and four defeats to Philadelphia's one victory in six games. Philadelphia has hopes of passing the Braves also with three victories in eight games, and only one game between them and the Braves.

The Cubs have been the chattering members of the National League and the first National League club to win a pennant in that circuit, capturing the race of 1916. This is the season that may mark a Chicago tie for supremacy in pennant victories with the Giants, as the Cubs have won 11, to 12 for the Giants. Should the Cubs win it would be a particularly interesting victory, for McCarthy would have demonstrated his ability to capture a league title in his fourth season as a major league pilot after a spectacular reorganization that has shaken the club from stem to stern. In his first year as pilot, McCarthy led the Cubs into fourth place, four places better than its standing in the season just preceding his advent. There was his ability established at once and he has since added more laurels. A 1929 pennant victory for the Cubs will be far from an anticipated one, but rather a belated one, in view of the fact that the Cubs were selected as logical pennant winners in 1927. In an article in The Christian Science Monitor late in the 1928 season, when McCarthy by only a small margin to finish the season in 1927, it only remained a question of how soon their supremacy would be established.

Wins Match for United States



Miss Edith A. Cross of San Francisco, Calif.

United States Just Manages to Capture the Wightman Cup

Miss Helen N. Wills Has Battle Royal With Miss Betty Nuthall, England's Young Tennis Star, to Win at 8-6, 8-6

WIGHTMAN CUP TENNIS WINNERS
1928—United States 2, England 0.
1929—United States 1, England 1.
1930—United States 4, England 1.
1931—United States 4, England 1.
1932—United States 4, England 1.
1933—United States 4, England 1.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—For another year at least, the Wightman Cup, emblematic of the championship in women's tennis, will remain in the United States, as the result of the two days' play at Forest Hills Stadium. But the alleged supremacy of the Americans in singles was rudely disturbed in at least two instances, while the deficiency in doubles was also shown.

All of the surprise came in the second day of play, on Saturday, and they about balanced each other. First, Miss Helen N. Wills, No. 2 of the American team, was completely outplayed by Mrs. Michael H. Watson, who holds a similar place on the victors' list. The American team, who recovered from her unsteadiness in the doubles on Friday, managed to dispose of Mrs. L. E. C. Mitchell, the former Peggy Saunders, after a well-fought three-set battle, 6-2, 2-6, 6-3.

The greatest surprise came in the third singles match, when Miss Helen N. Wills, generally regarded as a class by herself, had to fight every inch of the way to hold her own with Miss Betty Nuthall, who fought the Berkeley star on practically even terms to the very end, only weakening slightly from the strain, rather than from lack of skill, to allow the American leader to come through for each set, 6-4, 6-4. It was altogether the hardest battle that Miss Wills has ever had to keep ahead in her many appearances at Forest Hills.

Doubles Match One-Hided

The doubles match which brought the proceedings to a close, following the third singles match, when Miss Helen N. Wills, who clinched the victory, went to the British pair, Mrs. L. E. C. Mitchell and Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron, with the greatest ease, 6-2, 6-1, over Mrs. George W. Waghman and Miss Jacobs. The latter fought bravely, but her partner was far below her level and lost every one of her service games in the match.

ter from using her net play, her chief asset, with great effect. In the second set, Mrs. Mitchell managed better, and by keeping Miss Cross on the run, scored many placements to come from behind at 2-2, to take four games in a row for the set. In the final set the service of the English player weakened and while she was able to make many points off the strokes of Miss Cross, on the service of the latter, she dropped three of her own service games, and hard-driving play by the powerful San Francisco accounted steadily in her service at the start of her match with Miss Wills, and dropped three double faults in her first two service games. She was also unable to get the exact range of the lines, and several tries for placements, especially along the side, landed just wide of the court. Her handling of the service of Miss Wills was very effective to balance this, and she kept the Berkeley star from side to side, most of the time, scoring many placements on near placements in this way. They each broke through in the first two games, and then they settled down to their best play, and though many of the games were of the duce variety, service won each in turn to set all. But now Miss Wills went after it, and with a slight lack of control of her first service by Miss Nuthall, the American star broke through for the lead for the first time, and then took her service game for the set, after 11 minutes of hard play.

Miss Wills Dominates
Miss Wills continued to dominate play at the start of the second set, as Miss Nuthall showed a weakness in control of her attempts at drop shots. Miss Wills won the first two, but lost the next three games, and they were saved, with frequent breaks, both service and backhand, by the American player on the side, most of the time. At this point it looked as if Miss Nuthall was going to take the set, as her placing shot work was keeping Miss Wills from breaking through for the set. On the defense, however, her service was working beautifully. Miss Wills fought her hardest, however, and managed to force some wins in turn to set all. Before Miss Nuthall took her service game, she broke through for the set, and she dropped four games in a row on her own service, by Miss Wills, who broke through in her service every set. In the second set, Miss service was of great effectiveness by Miss Wills, and she broke through for the set, and she broke through for the set, and she broke through for the set.

WIGHTMAN CUP TENNIS WINNERS
1928—United States 2, England 0.
1929—United States 1, England 1.
1930—United States 4, England 1.
1931—United States 4, England 1.
1932—United States 4, England 1.
1933—United States 4, England 1.

C. F. KAUFFMANN RETAINS TITLE

Defeats Soncrant 4 and 2 in United States Public Park Golf Final

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Carl F. Kauffmann, Pittsburgh player, retained his title as United States public links golf champion by defeating Milton Soncrant, Toledo golfer, 4 and 2, in the final round of the eighth annual tournament over the Forest Park Golf Club course here Saturday.

In addition to winning the championship for the third time Kauffmann won the playoff for medal honors with a score of 71. Soncrant turned in an 84, while P. T. Hise, New York, had a 78 for the 18 holes.

The New York team won the Warren G. Harding Cup by defeating the Louisville players in an 18-hole playoff Saturday. New York turned in a score of 236 as compared to 225 strokes made by the Louisville four. In the qualifying round the two first tied with 420 for the 54 holes. The scores of the players in the team match for the Warren G. Harding Cup follow:

Team	Score
New York	43 43-86
St. Louis	44 44-88
St. Louis	45 45-90
St. Louis	46 46-92
St. Louis	47 47-94
St. Louis	48 48-96
St. Louis	49 49-98
St. Louis	50 50-100
St. Louis	51 51-102
St. Louis	52 52-104
St. Louis	53 53-106
St. Louis	54 54-108
St. Louis	55 55-110
St. Louis	56 56-112
St. Louis	57 57-114
St. Louis	58 58-116
St. Louis	59 59-118
St. Louis	60 60-120

Record Improved

In the championship final Kauffmann won from Soncrant before the largest crowd to ever witness a United States public links tournament. The crowd which followed the afternoon round play by play was estimated at 3,000, while approximately 2,000 others were scattered over the course.

Kauffmann made the first nine holes in the morning round three over par, leading Soncrant 1 up. Coming in, however, the Pittsburgh player, who had a 42 for the first nine holes, and at the end of the 18 holes was 2 up. The Toledo player's drives were longer than Kauffmann's, and his approach shots and putting were better in the morning round.

Turning Point at Six

The turning point in the match came on the sixth in the afternoon round, when Kauffmann made this in 3 to 5 to even the score, while Soncrant took 4 strokes. Starting with the seventh hole, Kauffmann gradually drew away from Soncrant. The champion was 1 up at the eighth and increased the lead, winning the match 4 and 2 at the end of the sixteenth hole. Kauffmann made 14 for the 18 holes played. Soncrant made 18 strokes, and only one in the afternoon, while Soncrant had two in the morning and none in the afternoon. The complete scores of the 36 holes follow:

FIRST NINE
Par 43 43-86
Kauffmann 43 43-86
Soncrant 44 44-88
Kauffmann 43 43-86
Soncrant 44 44-88

SECOND NINE
Par 44 44-88
Kauffmann 44 44-88
Soncrant 45 45-90
Kauffmann 44 44-88
Soncrant 45 45-90

THIRD NINE
Par 45 45-90
Kauffmann 45 45-90
Soncrant 46 46-92
Kauffmann 45 45-90
Soncrant 46 46-92

FOURTH NINE
Par 46 46-92
Kauffmann 46 46-92
Soncrant 47 47-94
Kauffmann 46 46-92
Soncrant 47 47-94

Summary:
Kauffmann 178 178-354
Soncrant 182 182-364

INTERCIRCUIT POLO PLAY IS UNDER WAY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LAKE FOREST, Ill.—Six winners of sectional elimination tournaments have begun competition here for the United States Intercircuit polo championship at Onawapung Country Club, in the opening match, the Central division, October 1, 1929. The Southern division, the tourney committee announced, will start on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at the same place. The Western division, which will start on Wednesday, Oct. 3, will play at the same place. The Eastern division, which will start on Thursday, Oct. 4, will play at the same place. The Northern division, which will start on Friday, Oct. 5, will play at the same place. The Pacific coast division, which will start on Saturday, Oct. 6, will play at the same place. The Atlantic coast division, which will start on Sunday, Oct. 7, will play at the same place. The Gulf division, which will start on Monday, Oct. 8, will play at the same place. The New England division, which will start on Tuesday, Oct. 9, will play at the same place. The Middle Atlantic division, which will start on Wednesday, Oct. 10, will play at the same place. The New York division, which will start on Thursday, Oct. 11, will play at the same place. The New Jersey division, which will start on Friday, Oct. 12, will play at the same place. The Pennsylvania division, which will start on Saturday, Oct. 13, will play at the same place. The Maryland division, which will start on Sunday, Oct. 14, will play at the same place. The Delaware division, which will start on Monday, Oct. 15, will play at the same place. The Virginia division, which will start on Tuesday, Oct. 16, will play at the same place. The North Carolina division, which will start on Wednesday, Oct. 17, will play at the same place. The South Carolina division, which will start on Thursday, Oct. 18, will play at the same place. The Georgia division, which will start on Friday, Oct. 19, will play at the same place. The Florida division, which will start on Saturday, Oct. 20, will play at the same place. The Alabama division, which will start on Sunday, Oct. 21, will play at the same place. The Mississippi division, which will start on Monday, Oct. 22, will play at the same place. The Louisiana division, which will start on Tuesday, Oct. 23, will play at the same place. The Arkansas division, which will start on Wednesday, Oct. 24, will play at the same place. The Missouri division, which will start on Thursday, Oct. 25, will play at the same place. The Illinois division, which will start on Friday, Oct. 26, will play at the same place. The Indiana division, which will start on Saturday, Oct. 27, will play at the same place. The Ohio division, which will start on Sunday, Oct. 28, will play at the same place. The Michigan division, which will start on Monday, Oct. 29, will play at the same place. The Wisconsin division, which will start on Tuesday, Oct. 30, will play at the same place. 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BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS			
(Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1-99
1 Ace Tot Prod.....	15	15	15
4 Acoustic Pw.....	5	5	5
2 Aeronautical Ind.....	20	20	20
2 Aeronautical war.....	6	6	6
75 Aero Sup B.....	21	21	21
1 Aero Underwrit.....	24	24	24
8 Allied Pk STP pf.....	4	4	4
1 Allied Aviation.....	12	12	12
12 Allied Pw & Lt.....	90	90	90
2 Allied P&L list pf.....	46	46	46
1 Allison Drug A.....	1	1	1
4 Alpha Port Cem.....	1	1	1
125 Am Laundry.....	81	81	81
2 Am Pneumat.....	13	13	13
	15	15	15

4	Am	Cities P&L A.	74	72%	74
13	Am	Cities P&L B.	53%	81	53
2	Am	Com P. A.....	29%	29%	29%
4	Am	Com P. B.....	29%	29%	29%
4	Am	Com Pow w 100%	9%	9%	9%
46	Am	Cont Oilfields			
5	Am	Cyan B.....	63		63
4	Am	Dart Scot	12	12	12
4	Am	E&Fgn P war 15%	118%	113%	113
2	Am	Gas & L.....	210	209	208
1125	Am	Id & Tra.....	209	209	209
12	Am	Invest B.....	12%	12%	12%
12	Am	Invest B.....	25%	24%	25%
4	Am	Invest war.....	14%	13%	14%
20	Am	Invest war.....	15%	15%	15%
1	Am	Inter-Pow.....	61	58%	58
1	Am	Transformer.....	23%	23%	23%
4	Anchor	Post Fence	47%	44%	44
4	Anglo	Am Oil	41%	41%	41
1	Arkan	N G A.....	15%	15%	15%
24	Arkansas	N G A.....	15%	15%	15%

1	Asso. Drypack-Int.	104%		
5	Asso. El Ind. Ltd.	10%	107%	11%
5	Asso. Gas	61%	60%	61%
13	Asso. G&E deb rts	16½%	15%	16½%
2	Asso. RAYON pf.	62½%	62½%	62½%
1	Atlantic Cst Fish.	46	46	46
6	Atl Fruit & Sug.	%	%	%
4	Atlas Plywood...	59½%	59	59½%
85	Aviation Corp.	18½%	17%	18½%
1	Aviation Credit	18½%	18½%	18½%
1	Ballica Air vtr.	33½%	33½%	33½%
2	Blackford pf.	33	33	33
4	Blaw Knox...	54	53	54
55	Brazil T&L	73½%	72½%	73½%
1	Bridgeport Mach.	3%	3%	3%
2	British Celanese.	19½%	19	19½%

1	Buff Niag & EPW pf.	24%	24%	24%
1	Bulova Watch.....	30	30	30
1	Bulova Watch pf.	41%	41%	41%
1	Burma Corp Ltd..	4	4	4
1	Cable Radio Tube	13%	13	13
1	CAM Co. vte.....	3%	3	2%
1	CAM Co pf.....	16%	15	15%
1	Cable Wire B.....	5%	5	5%
1	Cable Wire pf.....	4%	4%	4%
12	CanMarcWireless..	8%	8%	8%
1	CapitolAdminA..	66	66	66
22	Carib Syn new.....	3%	3%	3 1/2
2	Car Pub.....	44	44	44
1	Carnellus Milk.....	44	44	44

1 Cent&West Ut . . .	128	128	128
1 Carnegie Metals . .	17%	17%	17%
7 CelaneseCorp&Am . .	32	30%	31%
6 Central&States . . .	101	104	101
5 Cent&Sub	33%		
1 Cent&StatesElec . .	71	71%	73
1 Cen&Sta&War	83	83	88
1 Cen&WUt&Co pf&In	189	189	189
4 Cent&Pipe (.60) . . .	81%	81%	81%
12 Checker Cab	70	69%	70
12 Cities&Sv (.30A) . .	461	461	461
1 Clear Equip	61%	61%	61%
270 Con&Ga&N.Y. rts. .	83%	81%	83%
20 Coty Inc	1%	1	1
1 Colom Syndic	7%	7%	7%
1 Colon Oil	7%	7%	7%

1 Cent&West Ut . . .	128	128	128
1 Carnegie Metals . .	17%	17%	17%
7 CelaneseCorp&Am . .	32	30%	31%
6 Central&States . . .	101	104	101
5 Cent&Sub	33%		
1 Cent&StatesElec . .	71	71%	73
1 Cen&Sta&War	83	83	88
1 Cen&WUt&Co pf&In	189	189	189
4 Cent&Pipe (.60) . . .	81%	81%	81%
12 Checker Cab	70	69%	70
12 Cities&Sv (.30A) . .	461	461	461
1 Clear Equip	61%	61%	61%
270 Con&Ga&N.Y. rts. .	83%	81%	83%
20 Coty Inc	1%	1	1
1 Colom Syndic	7%	7%	7%
1 Colon Oil	7%	7%	7%

2	Columb <i>Ed</i>	31%	31%
160	Columb <i>Ed</i> (9)	88%	88%
1	Corn Fw pf (6)	100%	100%
50	Corn & So	25%	24%
75	Cos&So war	10%	9%
2	CumTunst New	1%	1%
1	Cuns Aircraft	32%	32%
3	Cuns Cop	10%	10%
15	Cuns Instruments	87%	27%
4	Cuns Ldy Cp	16%	16%
2	Cuns Ret St (1)	31%	30%
1	Cont Oil vte Me	17%	17%
1	Cooper Bessmr pf 48	48%	48%
1	Cor & Reynolds pf 100	100%	100%
1	Curtiss G. Con	8%	8%
13	Curtiss Alrpts cifs 10%	10%	10%
2	Curtiss Flying	20%	20%
90	Curtiss Wright	28%	27%
25	Curtiss Wright A. 35%	35%	35%

43	Curries Wright war	10%	10%	10%
2	Daniel Reeves ...	40%	40%	40%
1	Deere's Pet ...	23%	12%	12%
1	Davega Inc	36	36	36
1	Davenport Hosiery	24%	24%	24%
20	Dayton Airplane.	31%	31%	31%
7	De Forest Radio.	14%	13%	14%
4	Ditagraph Prod.	16	16	16
2	Detroit Aircraft	15	15	15
3	Dixie Gas rts.	23%	23%	23%
2	Dixie Gas rts.	23%	23%	23%
1	Douglas Aircraft.	35%	35%	35%
4	Dubilier Condensr	8	9	9
12	Duke Power	26%	260	26%
3	East States Pw B	69	69	69
1	Edison Bros Srs	20	20	20
1	Electric Elec	27%	27%	27%
10	EI Bond & Share.	13%	137%	138%
150	EI Bond & Sh rts.	8%	8%	8%

13 Eastern Util. A.	27%	26%	27%
4 Eastman Kodak Rts.	4%	4%	4%
2 El Pow Assoc.	58%	58	59%
1 El Pow Assoc A.	58%	58	59%
2 Elec Invest.	27%	27	28%
2 Elec Invest P.	90%	90%	90%
Elec Shareholders	57%	57	57%
1 Elec Shovel P.	143%	143%	143%
1 Evans Wallo Lead	17%	17%	17%
3 Fagel Mot.	4	4	4
3 Fairchild Aviation	12%	12	12
3 Falcon Lead Min.	1%	1%	1%
3 Fanning Co.	2%	2%	2%
5 Fausstel Prod.	15%	15	15
1 Ferro Enameling.	63	63	63
3 Fiat Corp.	26%	26%	26%

2	Genial Investing	28	28	28
4	Fokker Aircraft	43%	43	43%
1	Follis Fischer	32%	32%	32%
4	Ford Co A.	65%	65	65%
150	Ford Motor	65%	65%	65%
75	Ford Motor Ltd	15%	17%	18%
1	Forhan Vo A.	25%	25%	25%
15	Fox Theater A.	26%	25%	26
1	First Nat Corp.	71-6	71-6	71-6
4	Freshman Chas.	31%	31	31%
1	Garlock Paving	31%	31%	31%
1	Gen Am Inv Co	26%	26%	26%
10	Gen Bak nw	6%	6%	6%
10	Gen El Germany	49%	48%	48%
150	Gen Elec Agr rcts	16	16	16
1	Gen Theater	32	31	32
1	Gen Fire	40%	40%	40%
1	Gen Water E. A.	27%	27%	27%
2	Gen Ldy Mach nw	20%	20%	20%

2	Gramur Corp.	584	56	584
1	Gen Print Ink.	503	50	503
8	Grisby & Grunow	81	81	81
2	Healy & Co. pf	1063	1063	1063
4	Gilbert Co.	203	20	203
1	Gilbert Co pf.	467	20	203
4	Globe Underwrits	26	257	257
1	Golden Cent Min	42	42	42
1	Golden Coin	42	42	42
90	Goldman Sachs Tr109	1074	1074	1074
2	Good Seal	77	77	77
2	Gorham Mfg vtc.	60	59	60
7	Gotham Knibac.	7	7	7
10	Gt Atl & Pac nav.	3701	370	3701

1 Grigsby Grunow...	240	240	240
8 Grigsby Grunow...	617	596	61%
2 Ground Gripper...	39	39	39
1 Ground Grubber...	19	19	19
4 Gulf Corp. Pa...	190	188	190
8 Haysart Corp...	6712	686	66%
1 Hercules Motors...	298	298	298
1 Hood Rubber...	271	271	271
8 Houston Gulf Gas	194	19	19
6 Humble Oil & Rf...	104	104	104
1 Huylet S Del...	20	20	20
6 Hygrade Food...	41	41	41
1 Ill Pipe Line...	307	307	307

11 Imp Oil Can new.	25	287	29
2 Indiana Pbe Line	274	287	274
8 Ind Fin Clr	30	378	30
10 Int No	30	378	30
11 Insurance Sec	30	297	30
1 Insurance Shares	23	227	23
8 Intercon Petrol	14	14	14
18 Internat Petrol	257	253	257
2 Inter Prod	75	75	75
2 Inter Shoe	75	75	75
2 Inter Equip	63	63	63
2 Inter Utilities B	175	174	174
4 Inter Equity	204	204	204
1 Interstate Hosiery	195	195	195

9 Inault Oil	114	110 1/2	111 1/2
2 Internat Pow	85	85	85
4 J. & S. Super	187 1/2	185 1/2	185
2 Johnson Motor	50	50	50
1 Karstadt Rnd Inc	17	17	17
2 Keystone Aircraft	43	43	43
1 Kirby Pet	2	2	2
2 Kolster Brandes	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
3 Lake Superior	25	24 1/2	25
6 L. H. C. Corp	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1 Libby NCM&Libby	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
3 Lion Oil	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
2 Lit Bros	194 1/2	194 1/2	194 1/2
1 Lone Star Gas n.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2

1	Louiana L & E.	93	93	94
2	Marl Stores	40	40	44
36	Maroon Inc	71	71	163
1	Marc Wireless Ent	17	16	163
64	Mid West Util n	41	40	407
14	Mid West rts.	50	45	508
8	Mavia Bottling Co	37	33	37
9	Memphis Nat Gas, 18	18	18	184
4	Metal & Min	20	20	207
1	Mid West Util	42	44	43
2	Midland Brox cvt p	25	29	24
2	Milgrim Bros	14	14	14
1	MinHoneywellReg	96	96	98
4	Mo Kan Pipe Line, 31	33	33	33

1	Montefather r/s	174	174	174
4	Murray r/s	174	174	174
2	Mountain Prod	114	114	114
2	Municipal Service	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
1	National Container	33	33	33
8	Nat Fuel & Gas.	4	40 1/2	41
2	National Invest	174 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2
9	NatPub Svc A	32	32 1/2	32
2	Nat Tele Supply	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
1	Nat Corp	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
1	Nevada Cal Elec	78	78	78
110	N E Pow pt	89	89	89

This is a scan of a blank page from a document. The paper has a light beige or off-white color with a slightly textured appearance. There are some very faint, dark specks scattered across the surface, which appear to be dust or minor imperfections in the paper or the scanning process. No text, lines, or other markings are present on the page.

Public Investment Trust

sale of, 100,000 Cumulative Convert-
res (Non-Voting) and 100,000 Non-
Shares (in the form of Allotment
or units of one share of each class
representing beneficial interests in
Investment Trust organized as a Trust
of the State of Illinois to deal generally
in real estate. The Trustees are all executive
officers of The National Bank of Chicago.
Condition of The National Bank of the
City and its affiliate, Chicago Trust Com-
pany, 1929 showed combined resources of
which trust will receive from the sale of the
presently outstanding not less than \$6,
\$100,000 has already been paid in for
Common Shares by trustees acting
on behalf of the stockholders of The Na-
tional Bank of Chicago, and by A. G.
There will be no Management Fee and there
will be no unissued shares except the conversion
shares.

icates, representing one Cumulative
nce Share (Non-Voting) and one
on Share, have been admitted to
s and if issued basis on the Chicago

Becker & Co.

4 Pine Street, New York
o and Other Financial Centers

BRICS
ORDERS

Class "A" Offers

that rare combination of a sound investment yielding a satisfactory income and showing in addition a steady market increase. In twelve months dividends and market appreciation show more than usual profit.

There are sound reasons why shareholders who purchase now should profit to an equal if not greater extent.

Investment Bankers Corporation

Park Square Bldg., Boston

INVESTMENT TRUST | **PROFESSOR FISHER**

HOLDS FEWER BONDS

NEW YORK—The statement of Allied International Investing Corporation for the first six months of 1929 discloses several interesting develop-

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholes index of 200 representative co-ties from Dun's Review, and

ments. For instance, between Dec. 31, last, and June 30, the proportion of share holdings increased and of bond holdings decreased. The latter comprised 20 per cent of investments June 30 this year, compared with 30 per cent Dec. 31, the amount of bonds dis-

	number
1920—May (peak)	167.2
1922—January (low)	91.2
1923—Average	101.1
1924—Average	98.9
1925—Average	105.2
1926—Average	100.0
1927—Average	94.0

Co. declared	1928—Average	98.2
dividend of \$1.50	1929—January	97.4
payable Sept.	February	97.7
	March	98.3
	April	97.1
ories Co. de-	May	93.9
clared dividends	June	97.0
payable Aug.	July	98.6
on Dec. 31. The reduction has been		

mainly in the foreign group.

Aug. wk. end Aug. 2 53.6
Aug. wk. end Aug. 9 57.6

SAUNDERS CHAIN STORES

LOS ANGELES—Opening of the first stores of Clarence Saunders Pacific Co. Ltd., chain is scheduled by Sept. 1 with 25 opened in the first group. They are located in and near Los Angeles, Long

INDIANA HARBOR & LT RAILROAD

Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad for the quarter ended June 30, of \$805,369 after taxes and compared with \$686,810 in the

tion declared dividend of 10 percent of record Beach and the bay cities. New buildings designed by Saunders engineers and planned to increase efficiency of chain store merchandising have been erected, quarter of 1928. Net for six months \$1,354,946 after taxes and charges compared with \$1,120,061 in the months of 1927.

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

Admission *space* (three *bars*, *winings*, *two* *carriers*): *a* *application* *to* *let* *or* *a* *Post* *Wanted* *heading*.

WINTERING
YOUR WORK OUR PLEASURE
FOR YOUR OWN PLEASURE
MISS WATSON, 25 ELM ST., BOST.

VISITING HAIRDRESSERS
FULLY QUALIFIED—Went East exper-
ienced. Men's attended our house; West hair
visiting. Wednesdays:
MISS JAMES, 22 Madison St., N. 12.
Palmer Green CMA. MISS STEINLEIN
100 Park Avenue, Astoria. Phone Madison 2000.

VISITING TAILORS
LONDON—Experienced practical ladies' ac-
quainted with the latest in cut and
tailoring. Mr. HUGHES, 20 Market St.
Keeneston Park, N. E. 17.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

LEYTONSTONE

Summer Sale Now On

DEARMAN'S

DRAPERS OUTFITTERS

FURNISHERS

HIGH RD., LEYTONSTONE

G. J. HARDY

11 and 12 Church Lane

*Specialist in Hosiery, Gloves
Underwear and Footwear*

Telephone: Wanstead 0873

LONDON

MANTALINI

SELLS CREATES
Ready-to-Wear beautiful dresses to
Dresses suit the personality
of the wearer.

19 Church St., Kensington (Ken. 5864)

Carlyle Laundry

UPPER CHEYNE ROW

Chelsea, S. W. 3 Phone Ken. 1175

Established 70 Years

**ROYAL
FRENCH LAUNDRY**

Tel. 55 Packington Road
Chiswick 1794 South Acton, W. 5

Established 1868

Ladies' Hairdressing
PERMANENT WAVING

DOROTHY LEYLAND
84A Fulham Road, South Kensington
(Fulham Avenue 31)

HAIRDRESSERS

HAIRDRESSERS
DAYMARD'S
80 & 82 Piccadilly
Nr. Sloane Sq., S. W. 1 Sloane 1032
Specialists in Hair Dressing, Hair & Facial
Treatments and all High Class Toilet Products.

EDWIN EVANS
HOSIER & OUTFITTER
High-Grade Shirts to Measure
50 Rathbone Place, Oxford Street, W. 1
Anderson's Shirts Stocked.

BARBOUR & RIDGE
28 Chepstow Mansions, W. 2
Opposite Bradley's
HIGH-CLASS MILLINERS
GOWNS & SPORTS WEAR
Specialists in Matrons' large fittings
Phone Park 3191

KENDALL'S UMBRELLAS
144 Holborn, LONDON, E. C. 1.
and Branches in all large towns.
Typewriting, Duplicating, Etc.

The Talbot Typewriting Office
(MISS G. PHENIX)
1 Mining Lane, E. C. Phone Royal 2429
FRENCH DRESSMAKER
& MILLINER
makes up Ladies' Own Materials.
Moderate Charges.
MLE. COLO
7 Leonard Place (Near High St.)
Kensington, Toron. Kelvin 3106

GILBERT
Ladies' Tailor and Furrier
Excellent Cut, Individual Attention
57 Ebury Street, S. W. 1
Phone Victoria 3541
Ladies' Hairdressing
Experts in Permanent Waving,
Shingling, etc.
Harpwards
68 Queen's Rd., Bayswater, W. 2
PARK 2613
Have your furs renovated

and remodelled at
PERRY'S
 GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET
 Regent St., W. 1
*The firm with 10 years reputation for
 reliable work at moderate charges.*

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 Any American or English Book
 Supplied.
*"The Diary of a Ruby"
 Price 7/6 net.*
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 NEXT DOOR TO GOOCH'S
 Open on Wednesdays till 8 p. m.
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 (First Floor)

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 ADA PETERS**
The Eighteenth Century Shop
 144 King's Road, Chelsea S. W.
 Buses 11, 19 & 22 pass the door.

he Guernsey Cake Shop.
HOME-MADE CAKES
& PASTRIES
Light Luncheons and Afternoon
Teas
Palmer Street, Westminster, S. W. 1

SL DRY CLEANING & DYEING SERVICE
Churloe Place, R. W. 7 Tel. Kensington 1918
Lower Sloane St., R. W. 1 Tel. Sloane 6623
Gloucester Rd., S. W. 7, Tel. Kensington 1973

DAILY FEATURES

England
LONDON
(Continued)

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TAILOR
BREECHES MAKER
LIVERIES
Telephone
Mayfair 3137

12 GEORGE STREET
HANOVER SQUARE
LONDON, ENGLAND

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NEW STEAM SYSTEM
Permanent Waving
No Electric Heaters, therefore no heat or discomfort
A Wonderfully Beautiful Wave
MAISON COPIE
3 William St., Knightsbridge, S. W. 1
Appointment Phone Sloane 4923

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"The Shoe with a Flexible Arch"
Comfort obtained by correct shoe fitting and Natural Foot Form.
Expert Shoe Fitters
Coventry Shoe Co. Ltd.
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Antique & Modern Lampshades,
Cushions, Etc.
Distinctive and Original Designs
Adapted to color schemes & furnishing
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COALS
CARRY A GUARANTEE.
DRAYTON HOUSE, LONDON, W.G.1
Offices throughout London.
Phone 5405 Park

W. DUNCAN
Builder, Decorator & Electrician
All House Repairs
6 Farmer Street, Notting Hill Gate, W. 8

PEMBROKE HOUSE
LAUNDRY
22 and 24 Stanley Gds., Acton Vale
Tel. Chiswick 2520
Proprietress E. SANDERS
Special attention given to
RILKS and FLANNELS

COME TO
Lady Betty
for Original and Distinctive Gowns,
Coats and Millinery, Occasional Materials
Made Up.
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Specialists in All Floral Decorations
12 Piccadilly Arcade, S. W. 1
Telephone Regent 2169

Day & Evening Gowns-Blouses
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Telephone Mayfair 3904

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Brass and Brass Plates, Art Metal
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BLUR SEAL SANDWICH SUPPLY
and QUICK LUNCH COUNTER
115 Fleet Street, E. C. 4
Homemade cakes, meat pies & pastries.
Lunch boxes or sandwiches
delivered free.
Phone for price list City 6167

BUILDING-DECORATING
Best Work-Moderate Prices
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CARPETS & RUGS
Every make for every purpose.
Let my experience help you!
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Phone: City 7243
PERSIAN RUGS
10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays
Best English New Laid Eggs
and Butter
Also New Zealand Butter in Cartons
Delivered Anywhere in London
W. A. CARRICK
7 Monmouth Place, London, W. 2

ANN GRESHAM
Court Dressmaker
Original Designs
in SPORTS WEAR
22 Beauchamp Place, Bromington Rd.,
S. W. 3. Tel. Sloane 4284

Fuller's Domestic Laundry
5 York Road, Wimbledon, S. W. 19
"We Serve to Deliver"
HIGH-CLASS FAMILY TRADE
Phone Wimbledon 3554

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COURT HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving
Steam Process-No Heater System
68 Gloucester Rd., S. W. 7
(Opposite Woollands)
Kens. 3640

HELLER'S RESTAURANT
Patisserie & Confectionery
Lunches: Teas: Suppers
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Maison Pompadour
A STORE
Frocks, Jumper Suits, Hats, Furs, etc.
4 William St., Knightsbridge, S. W. 1
(Opposite Woollands)
Phone Sloane 3810

England
LONDON
(Continued)

"MASCOT"
FOOTJOY SHOES
from 28/
140
REGENT ST. W. 1

WREN'S STORES
15 QUEENS ROAD, W. 2
Pure Food Specialists
Grocers & Provision
Merchants
We Guarantee Prompt Delivery
Telephone Park 1129
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Jeweller
Silversmith
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23 and 25 Queen's Road, W.
A great variety of Watches and
Jewellery of Best Quality only.
Send your old Jewellery, Old Silver or
any ornaments and you will receive cash
or return.
All kinds of property bought.
Established over 35 years.

L. T. WINTER
Ladies Tailor & Furrier
Smart coats made from Ladies
own cloth. Perfect fit from
Pattern sent. Fur Reupholstered
51 Market Road Kensington

LAY & MORETON
Craftsmen in Hairdressing
Posticheurs d'Art
Shinglers
Permanent
Waves
Manicure
A Permanent Wave or Shingle by
LAY & MORETON
is the Acme of Craftsmanship
60 CONDUIT ST. LONDON
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Regent 4782

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MERCHANT TAILOR
DRESS SUITS
(From Doré & Sons Ltd.)
Late Cutler to H. Walker, Albemarle St., W. 1
62 CONDUIT ST. (1st Floor)
LONDON, W. 1

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Carbons, Typewriter Ribbons,
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fice Stationery, Printing, etc.
TRANSLATIONS
Phone City 2985
17 Gresham Street, London, E. C. 2

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MARY HOPKINS
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One Minute Biographies.



Who: SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.
Where: England.
When: Sixteenth century.

Why famous: An English poet, statesman and soldier. Born and bred at that glorious many-windowed Tudor house of Penshurst Place, he was sent to school at Shrewsbury in the company of his lifelong friend, Oxford Greville. Later, his years at Fulford ended, he craved the Queen's permission to travel "for the attaining the knowledge of foreign languages"; and, in Paris, while attached to a diplomatic suite, he was an observer of the hideous massacre of St. Bartholomew, which experience but intensified his Protestant convictions. Everywhere, he drew people to him because of his radiant personality. Even as a schoolboy it had been said of him that he had a "staidness of mind, lovely and familiar gravity, which carried grace and reverence far above greater years."

In England all doors were open to the favored youth. With his sister Mary and his uncle, the Earl of Leicester at court, Sidney himself came to bask in the Queen's regard. His extraordinary charm, gallantry and tact caused him to be sent on numerous official errands abroad. He sat in Parliament, as member from Kent. His interest in the struggle of the Protestant princes against Spain brought about his appointment as governor of Flushing in the Netherlands; and it was while there that he took part in the battle of Zutphen, where, at least according to a familiar tradition, he passed his cup of water to a common soldier whose need seemed greater than his.

Sidney wrote his romance of chivalry, "Arcadia," not for posterity, but merely to amuse his sister, the Countess of Pembroke; his sonnets he wrote in praise of "Stella," his fictitious name for an early sweetheart. In his own character, then, Philip, Sidney seemed to sum up the wealth of the Elizabethan renaissance. Elizabeth, Shakespeare might have been thinking of Sidney when he put into the mouth of Ophelia the words:

"The courtier's, soldier's, scholar's, tongue, sword, The expectancy and rose of the fair state, The glass of fashion and the mould of form, The observ'd of all observers."

THE MONITOR READER
These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. From what is "gladiolus" derived?—Garden Page. 20
2. What is the root meaning of "cognizant"?—Word a Day. 20
3. What worthy movement is being started by the "Mirror of World Opinion"?—Mirror of World Opinion. 20
4. For what purpose is Iceland's only airplane used?—Odds and Ends. 20
5. How many fish were hauled out of the waters off England and Wales last year?—Random Ramblings. 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Supersede
According to etymologists, this is the only word in the English language ending in "sede." It is derived from the Latin *super*, "above," and *sedere*, "to sit," but is not used in its literal form. The idea of superiority suggested by this root is retained only in its significance of "being replaced by someone or something regarded as of a higher grade."

"To supersede" usually means to take the place of; it may denote that something which is worn out has been set aside or abandoned, or that inefficiency has been removed and efficiency substituted.

The fact that something has been set aside to make way for something else shows progress, and the idea of deprivation or degradation should not be countenanced. Old methods are superseded by new ones and antiquated mechanical equipment is set aside for new. Worth, appropriateness, skill, power: these are factors which determine whether a thing is retained or superseded.

We stress the final syllable of *super-sede*. Sound *u* as in *use*, not like *oo*, first *e* as in *maker*, second *e* as in *even*.

The work of living men not superseding, but binding itself upon the work of the past.

Brevities
Philadelphia Inquirer: A casual report states that drug stores are relatively few in Japan. They have probably found that selling rice is too messy a job for a counter trade.

A Quotation for Today

ONE truly Christian life will do more to prove the divine origin of Christianity than many lectures.—J. MONRO GIBSON

Odds and Ends

Creamery Butter
Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin now produce more creamery butter than the entire United States produced 20 years ago.

1100 Miles a Minute
The earth moves 1100 miles a minute at a distance of 93,000,000 miles from the sun, in a path of 600,000,000 miles.

Watch Jewels
Leading watchmakers report that nine-tenths of the jewels used in watches today are synthetic.

Butterfly Language
According to a well-known naturalist, butterflies converse by signs, not sounds.

The Children's Corner

Huttee Boy Likes Home Best

HUTTEE BOY had strayed farther away from home than he knew. When he tried to find the way back he did not know which way to go. The drove of zebras had trampled out his footprints, so they could not guide him.

He dashed here and there in search of an elephant trail, but discovered none. Then he stood still and trumpeted, thinking his mother would hear and come to him. He listened in vain for an answering trumpet. A gazelle bounded swiftly into the clearing where he was and looked at him.

As Huttee Boy trotted along he was glad to see the homey things again. He had had enough of things different. Now he wished to see his mother and brothers and sisters and friends. On and on he went, trumpeting from time to time.

At last he found an elephant trail with fresh footprints. Then he stopped to rest. He hoped his mother was all right and that she was not worrying about him.

"I was a naughty little elephant to run away," he admitted. "I shall tell Mother I am sorry."

When he awoke, it was night and the Jungle animals were going about looking for food. Most of them sleep during the day. Huttee Boy hurried along the elephant trail, but it was morning before he overtook the herd. The sun was high. His mother stood swaying back and forth, sound asleep.

When she woke, he said: "Mother, I saw some strange things, but I was naughty to run away. I am sorry I ran away. Only I am glad I saw those things. And I am sorry you got lost. His mother looked at him puzzled for a few minutes, then laughed, saying: "You absurd little fellow! You have been dreaming again. Nobody was lost."

Huttee Boy wandered away in search of bananas for his breakfast. "Humph! That was no dream. Somebody was lost, but who? Well, maybe nobody was, but I know I saw a gazelle and an ostrich. The herd was too busy getting out of the mud to miss me. That is a joke on me," he mumbled as he went along. "But home is best—no doubt about it."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

I was awakened by a strange noise this morning—
And I got up and hurried out to see what it was—

A fellow was blowing a funny looking horn and I said to myself—
"Am-m, wonder what he's doing that for?"

Well, when I heard a lot of voices saying, "Ho hum!" and "Hu goodness, is it time to get up?" and a lot of things like that, I understood perfectly.

And I galloped up and down in front of the tents and barked, for all I was worth, and all the boys hopped out of their beds in a hurry.

"I Record, only the Sunny Hours"



"Service First"
Needles, Calif.
TWO women who were motoring across the western desert found it necessary to stop at a small station for help with a tire. An elderly man came up, eagerly offering to be of service.

While he was at work the motorists found the wife in the tiny store adjoining the station and engaged in a pleasant conversation. Her windows were filled with geraniums, fuchsias and other flowers, all blooming vigorously. They were their only close friends on the lonely desert, she said, but she insisted on sharing a slip or two with her visitors for the sake of some flowers.

The tire, meanwhile, was quickly and neatly repaired, and a very small price reluctantly asked.

When grateful appreciation of the service at the only available station for many miles was expressed the kindly man replied: "And I want to thank you for letting me be of service and getting paid for it besides."

Giving Gifts

Long Beach, Calif.
A SUBSTITUTE postman delivering mail in an apartment house had read the notice clamped on the post box, which said: "Postman—please ring twice for a glass of cold orange juice" and signed by the landlady. The new man did not know whether he should ring or whether the drink had been intended for the regular postman only.

When he was assured by the landlady that it was for the one doing service he went upstairs and delivered a refreshing cup with great gratitude, for it was a hot July afternoon.

The woman explained that she does not give the postman a gift at Christmas time, but that she supplies him with cold drinks in the summer time and hot bowls of soup or cups of hot chocolate on the cold rainy days of winter. And thus the pleasure of giving is extended throughout the year.

In Lighter Vein

Diplomacy
A famous lawyer, after a heated argument with a judge, deliberately turned his back on the bench and started to walk away.

"Are you trying, sir," asked contentment for the court?" the judge sternly.

"No, sir," was the reply. "I am trying to conceal it."—Pathfinder.

Fairly Distinguished Cricketers: "But I've signed your book before."
The Collector: "Yes, sir, when I got eight of yours I can swap 'em for one of Hobbs'."

Daniel Webster
When Webster was a boy in the district school, he was not noted for tidiness. Finally the teacher, in despair, told him that if he appeared again with such dirty hands he would punish him. He did appear, in the same condition.

"Daniel," she said, "hold out your hand."

Daniel spat on his palm, rubbed it on the seat of his trousers, and held it out. The teacher surveyed it in disgust.

"Daniel," she said, "if you can find me another hand in this school that dirtier than that, I will let you

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The New International Situation

A PROFOUND change that challenges attention has come over the international situation in the last few weeks. For nearly three years past the central fact in the diplomatic world has been the close association between France and Great Britain, symbolized by the friendship of Aristide Briand and Sir Austen Chamberlain, and the tension between the United States and Great Britain which began with the failure of the Geneva Naval Conference in 1927. The first had the effect of delaying that restoration of cordial relations between Germany and her late enemies in Europe which had been so auspiciously begun at Locarno in 1925. The second had the effect of stopping all real progress toward disarmament because, if the United States and Great Britain could not agree about naval parity, there was little chance of the land powers agreeing to disarmament.

The arrival of President Hoover in office was signalized by a new and determined effort to forget past differences and make a fresh start toward removing the differences which had hitherto prevented naval agreement. The advent of the Labor Government to power in London not only insured a warm response to President Hoover's initiative, but also broke that informal entente between Great Britain and France which had been the central European fact for the last few years. The Labor Government is clearly going to pursue a policy of equal friendship for all European powers and will make the League of Nations even more the head and front of its European policy than did the late Government.

This does not mean that all difficulties are going to disappear miraculously. The naval problem, for instance, is not nearly so easy to solve as is sometimes believed. There would be no difficulty about arriving at a definition of parity as between Great Britain and the United States alone; the difficulty begins as soon as an attempt is made to apply the "yardstick" to the navies of the other naval powers, Japan, France, Italy, and now Germany. Nor does an agreement on a "yardstick" settle everything. It is the first problem to solve, but there remains in the background the old question of "the freedom of the seas"; the question, that is to say, of what is to happen when one of the two chief naval powers becomes involved in economic action against a lawbreaker or in war and the other chief naval power is not so involved.

It is the same with land disarmament. Europe today is stabilized by the military preponderance of France and her continental allies and the disarmament of Germany. If there is to be all-round disarmament, that military preponderance will go. What is to be put in its place? What security is to be given to France and her allies that Germany will not use her freedom to upset the peace settlement? That is the question which France has asked insistently for the last eight years and for which no satisfactory answer has yet been given. Yet even though, as now seems likely, the Rhineland is evacuated at an early date, progress toward land disarmament, which is an essential corollary to naval disarmament, will require that some answer should be furnished.

None the less, a fresh start has been made and a new atmosphere has been created. The prospects of agreement about disarmament and of securing a more trustful and friendly spirit in international relations, whatever differences may temporarily cloud the horizon, are better than they have been for some years. It looks as if the first moves in the new diplomacy will take place about the time when the Assembly of the League of Nations meets in Geneva early next month.

Moving the Golden Grain

WITH another bumper wheat crop being harvested in the middle West, both railroads and elevators are being inundated with the golden flow of wheat, as the new "combines" speed the harvesting of the crop. Railroads have stored thousands of freight cars at strategic points to meet the demand, but intimations from the wheat fields are to the effect that a car shortage may yet develop as the harvest moves rapidly northward.

Several factors contribute to this. The present high price of wheat encourages the farmers to rush their crops to market to command a good price; elevators already are well filled with the great carryover from last season's crop, and, finally, storage facilities on the farms are wholly inadequate to hold an appreciable volume of the harvest should individual farmers decide to store the grain in anticipation of a further appreciation in the price. Likewise, export rail rates are cheaper this season.

The railroads have encountered increasing difficulties in the last three years in moving the crop. The introduction of combines meant a much faster delivery of wheat at railhead, and these deliveries are concentrated into fewer days than formerly was the case. This situation has been acute in the last two years, and this year, unless Herculean efforts are made to avert it, a shortage of equipment to move the crop seems likely, despite the assertion of many railroads that they are prepared to handle all the grain which is offered them.

During recent years, most railroads have pursued a policy of buying only a few new freight cars each year, in the belief that traffic did not

warrant heavy replacements of cars. Whether they have been too parsimonious in their policy can better be determined after the present season's wheat crop has been moved.

The Future of Flood Control

FOR months it has been evident that an effort would be made to revise, quite materially, the plans which have been adopted to regulate, or measurably control, the flood waters of the Mississippi basin. The opinion rendered by the Attorney-General of the United States to the effect that any desired changes in the so-called Jadwin plan must be made by Congress, and not by order of the President, indicates the probability that at the forthcoming regular session Congress will be asked to make such alterations in the flood control program as are deemed wise or necessary in the light of deliberate observation and experience.

The action of President Hoover in declining to authorize the approval of bids for a continuation of work in some of the upper sections of the area between Cairo and the Gulf has afforded an opportunity for those who have persistently opposed the Jadwin plan to reopen the discussion. The retirement, a few days ago, of Gen. Edgar Jadwin, Chief of Army Engineers and author and sponsor of the plan, removes from the ranks of the plan's defenders its strongest advocate.

Evidently the framers of the flood control policy which was adopted by Congress soon after the most recent disaster in the Mississippi Valley proceed upon the theory that no plan which was offered at that time could be expected to satisfy the people of all the states affected. Some disadvantages must be realized by those of one area, with consequent benefits accruing to those elsewhere. Those claiming to speak with superior knowledge have assumed that no method can be devised to prevent, at high flood stages, the inundation of certain sections along the river. The most that was sought by the Jadwin plan was to fix, quite definitely, the location of necessary spillways. As a consequence, the owners of lands which were liable to be subjected to these prescribed inundations reasonably insisted that they were being discriminated against for the benefit of down-river proprietors whose lands were to be protected.

So long as there remain possible periodic hazards which must be deliberately apportioned or necessarily shared, it will be difficult to devise an entirely satisfactory plan of flood control along the river. The Riker plan, to which reference has been made in previous discussions of this subject in the Monitor, and which has been brought to the attention of Congress by Senator Frazier of North Dakota, may or may not offer a feasible solution of the problem presented. It is a known fact that General Jadwin did not regard the Riker plan as practicable or feasible. The silencing of his persuasive official opposition may afford an opportunity for its more deliberate consideration.

First Educate the Teacher

OF MORE than passing importance, because it has to do with the youth of the civilized world, is the report on teacher training and moral education made by Dr. Walter S. Athearn to the World Federation of Education Associations recently assembled at Geneva. The disclosure must come with a measure of surprise, if not of consternation, to the public, and even to the teachers themselves, that so little attention is paid to the moral and religious education of youth. In the United States, for example, Dr. Athearn reported that of eighty-five normal schools and colleges examined, sixty-five have no provision whatsoever in their curricula for the development of sound moral character, through ethical or religious training. While in certain schools, to be sure, character education is taught as a phase of the philosophy of education, yet even in these institutions there is no direct moral or religious training making for sound character.

The explanation sometimes proffered for this absence, namely, that all honest education makes for sound character, is inadequate and does not satisfy. It reminds one of the excuses often made for the lack of provision in any institution maintained by the Government for education pertaining directly to the arts and science of peace—that all education makes for peace. The moral needs of the world are great. The unprecedented industrial development throughout the world calls more loudly than ever for sound moral and religious training, in order that a better use may be made of increased prosperity and more leisure.

Furthermore, with the modern tendency now growing apace for women to take larger part in industry, and with the greater freedom allowed to youth, the necessity is greater than ever that more attention be paid to the most important phase of education, namely, the moral and religious. However great the intellectual attainment may be, unless it be buttressed by sound character, the results will be evil rather than good. Mere intellectualism or intellectual efficiency will not solve the world's problems. And, while the home has a responsibility which may not be denied, it seems inevitable that, in view of present tendencies, more responsibility for ethical training and character building will fall upon the schools.

Refueling the Family Bus

A READER of a recent editorial in The Christian Science Monitor on the Front Seat Driver—wherein it was suggested that a talking machine attachment properly synchronized to the scenery and roads might be installed on every automobile—rushes forward with indorsement of the scheme, and also with an added suggestion. He thinks automobiles should be refueled as they go, so that no time will be lost shutting down the engine in the graveled parkway of a filling station.

Our friend is a bit hazy about the machinery needed, but he calls attention to the method successfully used by airplanes that keep aloft for many days, and wonders if a lengthy hose might not be employed to convey the gasoline to the tank while the car spins merrily through the refueling garage.

Editorial writers are not structural engineers, but retailers of hand-picked ideas. Let some

mechanical genius make a blue print of this refueling device, and try it out. And while he is engaged on such a problem, why not consider the equally important proposition of refueling the passengers?

Stopping the old bus along the roadway to allow the party to gobble up peanut-butter sandwiches and hard-boiled eggs, or even to sample each and all of the little bird bathtubs assembled round an American restaurant dinner plate, undoubtedly cuts a large slice of time from any traveling schedule. If some company would only contract to have agile waiters, carrying heaped platters of food, meet the car at the crossroads, and serve the meal from the running board, what a vast improvement that would be over the present method! In time perhaps every self-respecting automobile might even be provided with sleeping bunks, and thus be kept going all night long.

Is automobile touring being transformed into a trial of endurance and speed, with no time out for viewing the scenery, preparing meals, and for leisurely contemplation and recreation? To make a day's run of 400 or so miles seems to be the sole ambition of some motorists. In which case refueling, refilling and reviving may become quite necessary.

"Curious Business" in Washington

WHEN an importer of American clothing doing business in the Far East wrote plaintively to the Department of Commerce that "the two-trouser suits may be beautiful, but they are entirely too warm and uncomfortable for tropical latitudes," he contributed perhaps the most entertaining letter to a bulky correspondence which seems to be full of interest.

Dr. Julius Klein, dean and high mogul of American foreign commerce, in his current book, "Frontiers of Business," assigns a whole chapter to the "Curious Business" with which the department has to do. An average of 10,000 queries a day on matters affecting American business engage the attention of its officials. Forty-four per cent relate to European trade; 36 per cent to business with Latin America. Though in the past the Far East has aroused comparatively little inquiry, interest, as indicated by the volume of letters, is growing much more rapidly than in either of the other two.

What do these eager querists wish to know? Well, about dried flies from Mexico, walrus whiskers from Siberia, baby elephants, love birds, camels' teeth and wasps. The catalogue outdoes John Masefield's picture of the

Quinquere of Nineveh from distant Ophir
Rowing home to heaven in sunny Palestine,
With a cargo of ivory,
And apes and peacocks,
Sandalwood, cedarwood and sweet white wine.

But what are the uses of the exotic products concerning which Dr. Klein's assistants must produce information? The dried flies are used in making paint, the walrus whiskers are fabricated into toothpicks (where in the world are they sold and used?), the camels' teeth for watch charms for certain societies, and the wasps are imported to aid in fertilizing fig blossoms.

Macaulay, in caustically describing Frederick the Great, wrote of him:

In order that he might rob a neighbor whom he had promised to defend, black men fought on the coast of Coromandel and red men scalped each other by the Great Lakes of North America.

But hereditary and autocratic monarchs are not alone in bringing about sanguinary conditions in distant lands. Dr. Klein points out that women's "flair for shoes and pocketbooks, even hats and coats of snakeskin, makes life unsafe for reptiles in every remote jungle." The department is constantly besought for information as to still uninvaded haunts of pythons, boas, large lizards and giant frogs.

Even religious ceremonies are seized upon as affording possible chances for turning a few honest dollars. Learning that the faithful Mussulmans in their annual pilgrimage to Mecca sacrifice some 500,000 goats and 1000 camels, an enterprising manufacturer of leather goods writes to inquire what becomes of the hides of the hapless beasts. Nor is it buyers only who seek information. Where to sell unfashionable derby hats, antiquated phonograph horns and the short hair from barber shops, these are among the problems offered to the Secretary of Commerce.

So goes the restless and unceasing search of business for new supplies and new markets. It is the greatest of explorers and, rightly conducted, the greatest force for peace. The Department of Commerce, which has amazed Washington politicians by its advance to a leading place among the governmental activities, is doing magnificent work in guiding American business men through the tangled mazes of foreign trade.

Editorial Notes

The International Federation of Home and School, recently in session at Geneva, appointed a committee to "look into motion picture conditions" because of charges made by Europeans that American-made films are detrimental to moral standards of their children. Gloria Swanson, long a screen favorite, goes further. The majority of films, she has recently stated, are unsuitable for children, and it is her belief parents should not allow children to attend the movies. Her daughter Gloria, age nine, she added, had seen her mother in but one picture. Certainly, here is opinion from an authoritative source!

Many have been the tributes paid to Thomas A. Edison, but it would be difficult to equal that paid by William H. Meadowcroft, who has been Edison's right-hand man for forty-eight years. "To me," he said, "Mr. Edison is worth giving up whatever greater wealth or rewards I might have attained if the years had been spent differently."

A great many mothers will have a kindred feeling for Mrs. Minnie Lott of Big Rapids, Mich., who makes claim to being "the only woman rough-stone mason in the world," since, while Mrs. Lott has literally been laying "line upon line," they have been laying "precept upon precept."

Now that the bills are smaller there ought to be room for more of them in the envelope.

What State Are We in Now?

FLYING is losing its romance. I have just crossed continental United States by air and rail in forty-eight hours, and I can report no event that can be called a genuine adventure, during the 3000-mile passage. The airplanes arrived on time; they left on time. At no point on the journey did the dials indicate that the three big motors were exerting more than two-thirds of their strength. We looked over prairies, and mountains, and clouds. We had luncheons at the normal time for human luncheons, served on aluminum trays, above cities.

Courteous couriers walked up and down the aisles of the respective airplanes, describing the route, or answering questions. In their little compartment ahead, the pilots took turns at the controls. After luncheon the passengers washed up in the lavatory in the rear; and some of them read, and some of them napped. Decidedly, this was a pretty pass that the once romantic adventure of flying had come to! Fancy, reading financial news in an airplane over the fields where buffalo once roamed! Or forgetting that the exerts of pioneers had bumped over the same country!

The fact is, commercial aviation is spreading so rapidly that we shall all accept the new era before we know it. The routes, the airplanes, the pilots are already here. One can buy an air-rail ticket to California at the Grand Central or Pennsylvania Stations, in New York, as readily as a passage to Hoboken. And, after the trip has begun, the punctual routine is more reassuring for those who have never tried sky travel before than any amount of advance argument or statistics could be.

On the forty-eight-hour transcontinental service, the journey starts from New York at 6 p. m. by train. An overnight run brings passengers to the first landing field, just side of Columbus, O. Here there is a momentary gleam of real romance. The giant metal monoplane is wheeled out, and the travelers feel an authentic touch of adventure. But it does not last. The eyes of the least experienced among them reveal that the attendants are going through a prosaic routine. It is all a matter of course. Only the small boys, who look up in awe at the outflung duralumin wings, and who follow the airplane till it is only a little shining speck in the sky—only they get a genuine thrill out of the spectacle. Thank heaven for small boys, I say! They almost reassure the modern air traveler, with a novel under his arm, that he is a kind of hero after all. Did Icarus, who flew too near the sun, realize that some day flying would be so easy as to be commonplace? I hope not. And, after all, the answer to such laments as the foregoing simply is that the very wonder and romance of modern commercial flying is this casualness, which it so quickly induces in even the least experienced passengers. I recall how my fellow travelers clambered out of the airplane at some flying field or other, between New York and California, and inquired jocosely of the pilot what state they were in then? Cities and states look much the same from the air! The earth flattens out, too, and objects seem to move slowly. It is all a matter of fact as Pullman travel. Perhaps, if Kipling revised his prophetic romance, "With the Night Mail," today, he would include an air passenger who was bored by the whole performance!

A realistic view of modern travel over a commercial air

line is important, because aviation has become Big Business at last, and as such depends on passenger demand. Fortunately, the number of men and women who do not want to pilot an airplane themselves, but who do understand the advantages and safety of well-handled airplane travel, and are willing to pay something for speed, is increasing.

Looked at from this angle, the airplane is seen to have certain defects as well as virtues. To begin with, airplane travel is still noisy. An adequate muffler for the engines will undoubtedly be developed soon. Already, a good part of the din is kept out by the noise-insulated cabin. With the windows shut, it is possible to carry on conversation from one wicker chair to the next, though this is still something of a strain. On a hot day, however, air passengers like to slide back the big Pullman windows for a clearer view of the earth beneath. No insulation will keep out the beat of the motors under such circumstances.

It must be said, too, that the movement of even the largest of present-day airplanes, with wing spread of seventy feet or over, is not always comfortable, especially on long-distance flights. Perhaps it is asking too much to expect the airplane to run along as evenly in the air as an automobile on land. But so much has already been done to improve the comfort of passengers that there is hope of greater stability in the future. The bigger the airplane, the smoother its behavior in air pockets and storms. It will be interesting to see how the great new German Dornier DOX, with its twelve motors and 100 passengers, acts in rough weather.

Against such criticisms may be set the fact that the airplane is incredibly swift, and growing swifter. Within the year, the present fastest passenger schedule of two days and two nights across the continent should be substantially reduced. Then, too, it is only fair to say that discomforts of air travel may be more than matched by those of rail travel. Once, I remember, our airplane swooped down to a town in Arizona from a height of several thousand feet. We had been high enough aloft to enjoy cool breezes, but, when we landed, we found ourselves suddenly on a prairie that shimmered with heat. It was then 106° in the shade—"and no shade!" as one passenger remarked. The faint breeze seemed to be blowing from the mouth of a furnace.

Ten minutes later, our big airplane had refueled, and soared away with us again, into the cooler levels of the upper air. And down below we saw a railroad train, crawling over the burning desert, with its tracks visible for miles ahead; as they coiled and uncoiled through dusty mesa and gulley. The passengers on that train had already endured a day and night of heat, and had a whole forty-eight hours more of it ahead of them, before they reached the same destination that we should reach, by super time, the day!

The safety ratio of the big passenger air lines is practically as high as that of the railroads. Frequent landing fields, ground lights, adequate weather service, and trimotors have insured that. Obviously, increased refinements in airplane comfort will be achieved. But airplane travel is already a success, and has come to stay. The American people, who are always in a hurry, will see to that.

R. L. S.

From the World's Great Capitals—Moscow

RUSSIAN factories will inaugurate a 360-day working year, if a scheme advocated by the publicist, U. Larin, is carried out. Mr. Larin suggests that five days in the year, May 1 and 2, Nov. 7 and 8 and one other anniversary, should be regarded as universal holidays. He would divide the workers into six classes and introduce the rule of one day's rest in six, which could roughly compensate for the irregular holidays which are now observed, along with Sundays. Since each class of workers would enjoy a different rest day, the factories could be kept working continuously. Mr. Larin argues that this measure would increase production and cut down overhead costs. As president of the Anti-Alcohol Society, he has already claimed a part of the anticipated savings for temperance purposes. A commission of industrial experts is examining this project with a view to discovering whether its economies would be sufficiently substantial to warrant breaking up the accustomed routine of working habits.

A prominent American irrigation expert, Arthur Davis, who for more than twenty years occupied the post of chief engineer in the United States reclamation service, has been invited to come to the Soviet Union as consultant for the irrigation works which are being carried out in Soviet central Asia. This region is Russia's main domestic source of cotton supply, and is capable of indefinite expansion in this connection as more and more territory is reclaimed from the desert.

Russia will soon begin to manufacture its own watches. Equipment for the building of a watch factory has been purchased in the United States, and the conditions necessary for the successful functioning of such a plant have been studied there. A high location, free from dust and from shaking movement, is recognized as essential, and two prospective sites in Moscow Province are under consideration. The factory will employ about 2000 workers, among them many of the artisans who have hitherto been Russia's sole watchmakers. It will turn out watches at the rate of 2,000,000 a year, at prices varying from \$5 to \$30 apiece.

The five annual Lenin prizes of 2000 rubles (about \$1000) each for distinguished scientific discoveries of substantial practical significance have been awarded to the following Russian savants: V. N. Ipatiev, V. G. Shukhov, Z. V. Britze, N. M. Tulaiikov and A. V. Palladin. The first two named are members of the All-Union Academy of Science, while the last three are professors, respectively, in the Universities of Moscow, Saratov and Kharkov. Agriculture is of vital importance in the Soviet Union; and it is, therefore, not surprising that three of these prizes for practical scientific discovery should have been awarded for achievements in this field. Academician Ipatiev is internationally known for his researches in the realm of chemical reactions, and some of his discoveries have facilitated the manufacture of fertilizer through chemical means. Professor Britze has contributed much to the struggle with insect pests, which are always the bane of Russian farming, and Professor Tulaiikov is an expert on dry farming. Professor Palladin has achieved distinction in the young science of biological chemistry, and Academician Shukhov is an engineer with a long list of inventions to his credit, including the oil-cracking process which is so widely employed in the modern petroleum industry.

The payment of old-age insurance benefits is gradually being introduced in the Russian industries. During this year, workers in the mines, metal and textile factories, and rail and water transport will benefit from a new law establishing pensions for men who have worked twenty-five years and have reached the age of sixty and for women who have worked twenty years and reached the age of fifty-five. In especially hazardous occupations, such as mining, the requirements as regards age and length of working time are somewhat reduced. The pension, as a general rule, is to constitute half the wage of the recipient, but a minimum figure of twenty rubles (about \$10) a month is set. Apart from its social and humanitarian advantages, it is believed that this measure will alleviate unemployment by withdrawing a number of the older workers from industry and freeing their places for younger people.

The first parties of American tourists to Russia, organized by The Open Road and other bodies, are beginning to make their appearance in Moscow. The tourist groups

usually visit Leningrad and Moscow, after which they take a more or less extended trip through the country. A favorite route is to travel down the Volga River by boat as far as Stalingrad (formerly Tsaritsin) and then to swing over to the Caucasus Mountains, crossing the main range by the picturesque mountain military road between Vladikavkaz and Tiflis and taking another boat trip from a port on the Caucasian coast of the Black Sea to the Crimean peninsula, which vies with the Caucasus among Russians in popularity as a summer resort.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or its newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Tacna-Arica and Nitrates

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
In a Washington dispatch which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of May 18 is the following statement regarding Tacna-Arica:

"The Tacna-Arica region contains the most extensive and valuable nitrate deposits in the world, now to a large extent mined by American interests. Until synthetic processes developed by means of obtaining the commodity, these fields supplied most of the world's needs. This source of wealth has been of the greatest benefit to Chile, and has contributed substantially to making her one of the three leading South American countries."

A more incorrect or even absurd statement could hardly be made. Not one ton of nitrates has ever been mined in the Tacna-Arica region. So far as anyone now knows, there are no nitrates in this region. Aside from two towns, substantially all the region is a desert; its population, mostly in two towns, is perhaps 35,000.

Of course, there are rich nitrate deposits in Chile, from which that country has derived great wealth. They are far to the south of the Tacna-Arica region, and one who says that the nitrates are in Tacna-Arica is like one who says the anthracite coal deposits of Pennsylvania are in Maine.

This error about Tacna-Arica is curiously persistent; it has appeared in a wilderness of newspaper articles; it was even adopted by at least one standard work of references, which corrected it later. There is a sort of automatic response which seems to make the average person think that Tacna-Arica means nitrates and that nitrates means Tacna-Arica.

Doubtless by this time a hundred papers and thousands of readers have adopted the statement of your correspondent that there are nitrates in Tacna-Arica, and I suppose that the truth can never catch up to the error.

However, I suggest to you that this correction of the egregious mistake of your correspondent should be given such prominence as, so far as possible, to change error into truth.

DAVID HUNTER MILLER.

New York, N. Y.

"Music Hath Charms"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
The recent events at Auburn and Clinton prisons furnish food for thought. Of course, in the present state of social conditions, prisons and all the machinery that is necessary to keep them going, including the criminals, must be maintained. But one cannot help thinking that the day will be very different and more pleasant for all when society, its leaders and its lawmakers will look in an opposite direction so that through education the criminals may be eliminated instead of increased in numbers as is the case today.

All the money spent for the upkeep and the necessary machinery for the successful growth of prisons could be spent in other directions with far greater benefit to society.

Of course, the question arises, What will be done with all the personnel at present necessary to keep the prisons going? Well, it should not be difficult to find proper employment for all, including the criminals.

In the meantime I would not hesitate to appropriate a small part of the money spent for criminality and its prisons, to organize all of the persons associated therewith, their keepers and their supporters, in a great chorus, and have them sing together at least once a week to forget their troubles.

L. CAMILIERI.

New York, N. Y.

"Has Statuary No Saturday Night?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
In the Monitor of July 25 I noticed an editorial headed "Has Statuary No Saturday Night?" in which you call attention to the fact that the Park Department appears to look upon a statue as an indestructible affair.

I desire to say that in Boston statues come under the jurisdiction of the Art Commission.

WILLIAM F. LONG,
Boston, Mass., Chairman, Park Department.